

H.R. 1963 - George Rogers Clark
Route (study, amend NTS Act), IL &
IN

Smead.
UPC 14910
No. 2K2400-1&3
DASTINGS, MN



H.R. 1963

LEGISLATIVE HEARING

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, RECREATION,
AND PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

October 16, 2001

Serial No. 107-68

Printed for the use of the Committee on Resources



Available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.access.gpo.gov/congress/house>
or
Committee address: <http://resourcescommittee.house.gov>

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 2002

75-725 PS

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: toll free (866) 512-1800; DC area (202) 512-1800
Fax: (202) 512-2250 Mail: Stop SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-0001

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

JAMES V. HANSEN, Utah, *Chairman*
NICK J. RAHALL II, West Virginia, *Ranking Democrat Member*

Don Young, Alaska, <i>Vice Chairman</i>	George Miller, California
W.J. "Billy" Tauzin, Louisiana	Edward J. Markey, Massachusetts
Jim Saxton, New Jersey	Dale E. Kildee, Michigan
Elton Gallegly, California	Peter A. DeFazio, Oregon
John J. Duncan, Jr., Tennessee	Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, American Samoa
Joel Hefley, Colorado	Neil Abercrombie, Hawaii
Wayne T. Gilchrest, Maryland	Solomon P. Ortiz, Texas
Ken Calvert, California	Frank Pallone, Jr., New Jersey
Scott McInnis, Colorado	Calvin M. Dooley, California
Richard W. Pombo, California	Robert A. Underwood, Guam
Barbara Cubin, Wyoming	Adam Smith, Washington
George Radanovich, California	Donna M. Christensen, Virgin Islands
Walter B. Jones, Jr., North Carolina	Ron Kind, Wisconsin
Mac Thornberry, Texas	Jay Inslee, Washington
Chris Cannon, Utah	Grace F. Napolitano, California
John E. Peterson, Pennsylvania	Tom Udall, New Mexico
Bob Schaffer, Colorado	Mark Udall, Colorado
Jim Gibbons, Nevada	Rush D. Holt, New Jersey
Mark E. Souder, Indiana	James P. McGovern, Massachusetts
Greg Walden, Oregon	Anibal Acevedo-Vila, Puerto Rico
Michael K. Simpson, Idaho	Hilda L. Solis, California
Thomas G. Tancredo, Colorado	Brad Carson, Oklahoma
J.D. Hayworth, Arizona	Betty McCollum, Minnesota
C.L. "Butch" Otter, Idaho	
Tom Osborne, Nebraska	
Jeff Flake, Arizona	
Dennis R. Rehberg, Montana	

Allen D. Freemyer, *Chief of Staff*
Lisa Pittman, *Chief Counsel*
Michael S. Twinchek, *Chief Clerk*
James H. Zoia, *Democrat Staff Director*
Jeff Petrich, *Democrat Chief Counsel*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, RECREATION, AND PUBLIC LANDS

GEORGE P. RADANOVICH, California, *Chairman*
DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN, Virgin Islands *Ranking Democrat Member*

Elton Gallegly, California	Dale E. Kildee, Michigan
John J. Duncan, Jr., Tennessee	Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, American Samoa
Joel Hefley, Colorado	Frank Pallone, Jr., New Jersey
Wayne T. Gilchrest, Maryland	Tom Udall, New Mexico
Walter B. Jones, Jr., North Carolina,	Mark Udall, Colorado
<i>Vice Chairman</i>	Rush D. Holt, New Jersey
Mac Thornberry, Texas	James P. McGovern, Massachusetts
Chris Cannon, Utah	Anibal Acevedo-Vila, Puerto Rico
Bob Schaffer, Colorado	Hilda L. Solis, California
Jim Gibbons, Nevada	Betty McCollum, Minnesota
Mark E. Souder, Indiana	
Michael K. Simpson, Idaho	
Thomas G. Tancredo, Colorado	

(II)

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Hearing held on October 16, 2001	1
Statement of Members:	
Christensen, Hon. Donna, a Delagate to Congress from the Virgin Is-lands	3
Costello, Hon. Jerry, a Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, Prepared statement of	2
Radanovich, Hon. George P., a Representative in Congress from the State of California	1
Prepared statement of	2
Statement of Witnesses:	
Coomer, Bob, Superintendent of Historic Sites, Illinois Historic Preserva-tion Agency, Springfield, Illinois	6
Prepared statement of	7
Letter from The Honorable George H. Ryan, Governor, State of Illi-nois, submitted for the record	8
Soukup, Dr. Michael, Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC	3
Prepared statement of	5

**LEGISLATIVE HEARING ON H.R. 1963, TO
AMEND THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM
ACT TO DESIGNATE THE ROUTE TAKEN BY
AMERICAN SOLDIER AND FRONTIERSMAN
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND HIS MEN
DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO
CAPTURE THE BRITISH FORTS AT
KASKASKIA AND CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS, AND
VINCENNES, INDIANA, FOR STUDY FOR PO-
TENTIAL ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL
TRAILS SYSTEM.**

Tuesday, October 16, 2001

U.S. House of Representatives

Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands

Committee on Resources

Washington, DC

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a.m., in Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. George Radanovich [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.

**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE GEORGE RADANOVICH, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALI-
FORNIA**

Mr. RADANOVICH. Good morning and welcome to the hearing today. We have two panels that were scheduled to speak. Unfortunately, the Honorable Jerry Costello from Illinois is stuck in a plane somewhere between Illinois and Washington, D.C. And so won't be able to meet. So, we are going to have to dispense with Panel 1 and go straight to Panel 2 after the introductory remarks.

We will begin the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands to hear testimony on H.R. 1963.

H.R. 2238, introduced by Congressman Harold Rogers, was originally scheduled for consideration today but it has been rescheduled for this Thursday, October 18th.

H.R. 1963 introduced by Congressman Jerry Costello of Illinois would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of including the route taken by George Rog-

ers Clark during the Revolutionary War as an addition to the National Trails System.

The mission of William Rogers Clark and his men in 1779 led to Britain ceding what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the eastern portion of Minnesota. William Rogers Clark was the elder brother of William Clark of Lewis and Clark fame.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Radanovich follows:]

**Statement of The Honorable George P. Radanovich, Chairman,
Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands**

Good morning and welcome to the hearing today. The Subcommittee will come to order. Today, the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands will hear testimony on H.R. 1963.

H.R. 2238, introduced by Congressman Harold Rogers, was originally scheduled for consideration today, but has been rescheduled for Thursday, October 18.

H.R. 1963, introduced by Congressman Jerry Costello of Illinois, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of including the route taken by George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War as an addition into the National Trails System.

The mission of William Rogers Clark and his men in 1779 led to Britain ceding what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the eastern portion of Minnesota. William Rogers Clark was the elder brother of William Clark of Lewis and Clark fame.

I want to thank Congressman Costello for introducing this bill and look forward to today's testimony. At this time, I would like to ask unanimous consent that Congressman Costello be permitted to sit on the dais following his statement. Without objection [PAUSE], so ordered.

I'd like to thank all of our witnesses for being here today to testify on this bill, and now turn the time over to the Ranking Member, Ms. Christensen.

Mr. RADANOVICH. I want to thank Mr. Costello for introducing this bill and at the same time ask unanimous consent that Mr. Costello be permitted to enter his remarks in the record. If there is no objection, then so ordered.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Costello follows:]

**Statement of the Honorable Jerry F. Costello, a Representative in Congress
from the State of Illinois**

Thank you Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Christensen. I am pleased to have the opportunity to testify on H.R. 1963, legislation I introduced to authorize a study to include the path taken by George Rogers Clark into our National Trails System.

George Rogers Clark was born in 1752, the second oldest of ten children, and the older brother of William Clark, of Lewis and Clark fame.

During the Revolutionary War in 1778, Clark led his troops from Redstone, PA to Kaskaskia, IL, which is in the Congressional District I represent. They surprised Kaskaskia on the night of July 4, 1778 and occupied the fort and town without a single shot being fired. Clark offered the French settlers in Kaskaskia the privileges of American citizenship, and won the support of the French in region. He also won the neutrality of the Native Americans.

This support was key as Clark led his troops on the final leg of their journey, as they moved to overtake the British in Vincennes, Indiana. Banking on the element of surprise, Clark led his troops across what is now the State of Illinois, from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. The journey would normally take between five and six days, but because of the freezing flood waters, the journey took 18 days. At times in icy water up to their shoulders, it was Clark's determined leadership that led his men through the incredible midwinter journey.

Once arriving in Vincennes on February 23, 1779, Clark and his men forced the British to surrender just two days later on February 25, 1779.

As a result of Clark's outstanding military achievements, the British ceded a vast area of land to the United States, which is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota. His actions were paramount in the establishment of the upper Midwest.

The designation of the George Rogers Clark Trail would pay homage to an American hero who is infrequently recognized for his contributions to American history. The designation would also promote tourism in three of Illinois' State Historic Sites, and draw visitors to retrace Clark's historic path. Tourism is a growing and very important industry to Southern Illinois, and establishing a National Trail would be highly beneficial to the region.

I strongly support this legislation, and urge my colleagues to join me in authorizing a study to designate the route of George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

Mr. RADANOVICH. I would like to call the witnesses forward today on Panel 2. We have Michael Soukup who is the Associate Director of the Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Division of the National Parks Service. Good morning, Michael.

And also Bob Coomer, who is the Superintendent of Historic Sites, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield, Illinois.

And forgive me. Please excuse me, Donna. I would like to give time to the Ranking Member to make some remarks before you begin your testimony.

**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE DONNA CHRISTENSEN, A
DELEGATE TO CONGRESS FROM THE U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS**

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I particularly wanted to at least make some opening remarks, since I am going to leave the hearing to open up another briefing.

As you have indicated, we will have testimony on H.R. 1963 introduced by our colleague, Mr. Costello. The legislation provides for a study of the route used by George Rogers Clark and his troops during the military campaign of 1778 and 1779 in what is now Illinois and Indiana.

The military campaign conducted by George Rogers Clark is regarded as an important event in the Revolutionary War. The purpose of the trails study authorized in H.R. 1963 would be to determine whether portions of the route used in that campaign meet the criteria for designation as a Natural Historic Trail.

I understand that the administration's testimony will recommend that the study be expanded to include an entire route of the military campaign, which seems to be a reasonable and logical request for this Subcommittee to consider.

I appreciate the attendance of our witnesses today. I promise you I will read your testimony. I am sorry that I do have to leave to attend another briefing. If I can get back, I will.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thanks, Mrs. Christensen. Are there any remarks from anybody else on the Committee? Mr. Hefley, any remarks? Mr. McGovern? No. Okay, thanks.

With that, then, we will go ahead and start with the panel. We will begin with Mr. Soukup. Thank you and welcome back to the Committee.

**STATEMENT OF MICHAEL SOUKUP, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
NATURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP AND SCIENCE, NA-
TIONAL PARK SERVICE, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTE-
RIOR, WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Mr. SOUKUP. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the opportunity to present the Department of Interior's views on H.R. 1963. This bill would amend the National Trails Systems Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the route used by George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forces at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois and Vincennes, Indiana as a potential addition to the National Trails System.

The Department supports H.R. 1963 with an amendment to clarify the boundary of the area to be studied. However, in light of the President's commitment to reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance needs within the national park system, we will neither request funding for this study in this fiscal year, so as to focus available time and resources on completing previously authorized studies, nor be able to begin the study until at least fiscal year 2002.

There are 39 authorized studies that are still pending and we only expect to complete a few of those this year. Furthermore, in order to better plan for the future of our national parks, we believe that the studies should carefully examine the full life cycle operation and maintenance costs that would result from each alternative considered. Additionally, our support for this study legislation should not be interpreted to mean that the Department would necessarily support designations that may be recommended by the study.

H.R. 1963 calls for the completion of a study of the George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail. This trail traces the water and overland route of 1778 and 1779 expedition of Lieutenant Clark and his Virginia militia against the British in which he captured the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia in what is now Illinois, and twice captured Vincennes, in what is now Indiana.

In 1778 Clark led a campaign into what became the Northwest Territory and captured the British post at Kaskaskia and Cahokia on the Mississippi River, and Vincennes on the Wabash River, although British forces from Detroit successfully recaptured the fort at Vincennes late in 1778. In February of 1779, Clark marched with about 170 men across 180 miles of frozen flooded plains, at times wading in icy waters reaching their shoulders, to recapture the fort at Vincennes. The mission took 3 weeks and is regarded as one of the holdest in American history.

As a result of this campaign, Clark assured American control of the Northwest Territory, a region that would include the States of Ohio and Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and a portion of Minnesota. In April 1989, at the request of former Congressman Glenn Poshard, the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service prepared a preliminary assessment of whether the routes of George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War would qualify for study as a National Historic Trail.

Based on the available information, the assessment concluded that the routes taken by Clark in 1778 to 1779 may meet the criteria for National Historic Trails. The next step would be for Congress to authorize a study to determine if the route indeed met the criteria and whether it would be suitable and feasible for establishment as a National Historic Trail.

The 1989 assessment suggested that if a formal study is authorized, that it would be appropriate to include not only the portions

of the campaign that took place in what is now Illinois and Indiana, but also Clark's route down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers from the point of origin near Pittsburgh.

We recommend that H.R. 1963 be amended to clarify that the boundaries of this study will include Clark's entire route from near Pittsburgh to Vincennes.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my remarks. I would be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Soukup.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Soukup follows:]

Statement of Dr. Michael Soukup, Associate Director, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the Department of the Interior's views on H. R. 1963. This bill would amend the National Trails System Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the route used by George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, as a potential addition to the National Trails System.

The Department supports H. R. 1963 with an amendment to clarify the boundary of the area to be studied. However, in light of the President's commitment to reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance needs within the National Park System, we will neither request funding for this study in this fiscal year, so as to focus available time and resources on completing previously authorized studies, nor be able to begin the study until at least fiscal year 2003, as there are 39 authorized studies that are pending, and we only expect to complete a few of those this year. Furthermore, in order to better plan for the future of our national parks, we believe that studies should carefully examine the full life cycle operation and maintenance costs that would result from each alternative considered. Additionally, our support of this study legislation should not be interpreted to mean that the Department would necessarily support designations that may be recommended by the study.

H. R. 1963 calls for the completion of a study of the George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail. This trail traces the water and overland route of the 1778 and 1779 expedition of Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark and his Virginia militia against the British in which he captured the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in what is now Illinois, and twice captured Vincennes, in what is now Indiana.

George Rogers Clark was one of the prominent figures of the American frontier. Born in Virginia in 1752, he migrated to the wilderness beyond the Appalachians in 1772. By 1775 he had gained a position of leadership in the Kentucky region.

In 1778, Clark led a campaign into what became the Northwest Territory and captured the British posts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia on the Mississippi River and Vincennes on the Wabash River, although British forces from Detroit successfully recaptured the fort at Vincennes late in 1778.

In February of 1779 Clark marched with about 170 men across 180 miles of frozen, flooded plains, at times wading in icy waters reaching their shoulders, to recapture the fort at Vincennes. The mission took three weeks and is regarded as one of the boldest in American history. As a result of this campaign, Clark assured American control of the Northwest Territory - a region that would include the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and a portion of Minnesota.

In April of 1989, at the request of former Congressman Glenn Poshard, the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service prepared a preliminary assessment of whether the routes of George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War would qualify for study as a National Historic Trail. Based on available information, the assessment concluded that the routes taken by Clark in 1778-1779 may meet the criteria for National Historic Trails. The next step would be for Congress to authorize a study to determine if the route indeed meets the criteria and whether it would be suitable and feasible for establishment as a National Historic Trail.

The 1989 assessment suggested that if a formal study is authorized that it would be appropriate to include not only the portions of the campaign that took place in what is now Illinois and Indiana, but also Clark's route down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers from the point of origin near Pittsburgh. We recommend that H. R. 1963 be amended to specify that the boundaries of the study will include Clark's entire route from near Pittsburgh to Vincennes.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared remarks. I would be happy to answer any questions that you or other members of the subcommittee may have.

Mr. RADANOVICH. We will go on to the testimony of the next witness and then open it up for questions. Mr. Coomer, welcome to the Committee and please begin your testimony.

STATEMENT OF BOB COOMER, SUPERINTENDENT OF HISTORIC SITES, ILLINOIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Mr. COOMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I appreciate the opportunity to be here this morning.

A George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail would authentically mark and appropriately commemorate a series of especially important heroic episodes that occurred during the western phase of the American Revolution.

In the summer of 1778, George Rogers Clark was a 25-year-old captain in the Virginia militia when he planned and then boldly launched an expedition to seize control of Great Britain's western empire. Clark gathered volunteers near the site of Louisville in the present State of Kentucky, floated his small army on flatboats down the Ohio River, and landed with 175 men at the southern tip of what is now the State of Illinois.

After a grueling 6-day overland march, Clark and his men reached the Mississippi River village of Kaskaskia on July 4th of 1778. With a population of about 1,000, Kaskaskia was the largest of several old French towns across from what is now St. Louis.

The village had been abandoned by its British garrison and Clark occupied it without firing a shot. Assisted by Kaskaskia French residents, he and his men then managed to occupy other small villages on the Mississippi, including Cahokia. A party also was sent to Vincennes, which again fell to the Americans without resistance. Clark's victory is especially significant as the first American success against the British Empire in the West.

The British struck back in the fall of 1778 with a counterexpedition from Detroit that recaptured Vincennes. Realizing that he must act or be cut off from his eastern sources of supply, Clark mounted an expedition against the British at Vincennes. On February 5th, 1779, he left Kaskaskia with a force of about 150 men, and embarked on an 18-day forced march to Vincennes across what is now southern Illinois.

The march has been described as the one of the most heroic and dramatic in the annals of the American Revolution. Clark and his men spent days wading through the icy waters that covered the prairies in places, and passed their nights on knolls protruding from the surrounding mud. They covered 180 miles altogether, the last few miles in water up to their shoulders, and attacked the fort at Vincennes in the middle of the night on February 23rd. Two days later the British surrendered.

Some historians have argued that without Clark's exploits, England might not have ceded the entire Northwest to the United States when the peace treaty that ended the revolution was signed in 1783. At the very least, George Rogers Clark and his men struck a heroic blow for American independence that would be most ap-

appropriately commemorated by the designation of a George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail.

Establishing such trail in Illinois would greatly benefit programs and promote events that are associated with State historic sites including Fort Kaskaskia, Fort de Chartres and Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Sites.

The trail would also provide opportunities for Illinois communities to establish interpretative programs to educate and attract visitors. In addition to the historic interpretative opportunities, the economic impact associated with tourism and historic site visitation is very important to this region of Illinois.

More than 40 percent of the visitors surveyed in Illinois report their first interest has been historic sites, programs, and events. The George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail in Illinois will help preserve history and provide economic support for this region of southern Illinois.

With that I conclude my comments, and will be more than happy to answer questions.

The prepared statement of Mr. Coomer follows:

**Statement of Bob Coomer, Superintendent of Historic Sites, Illinois
Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield, Illinois**

A "George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail" would authentically mark and appropriately commemorate a series of especially important and heroic episodes that occurred during the western phase of the American Revolution.

In the summer of 1778, George Rogers Clark was a 25-year-old captain in the Virginia militia when he planned and then boldly launched an expedition to seize control of Great Britain's western empire. Clark gathered volunteers near the site of Louisville in the present state of Kentucky, floated his small army on flatboats down the Ohio River, and landed with 175 men at the southern tip of what is now the state of Illinois. After a grueling six-day overland march, Clark and his men reached the Mississippi River village of Kaskaskia on July 4, 1778. With a population of about 1,000, Kaskaskia was the largest of several old French towns across from what is now St. Louis. The village had been abandoned by its British garrison, and Clark occupied it without firing a shot. Assisted by Kaskaskia's French residents, he and his men then managed to occupy other small villages on the Mississippi, including Cahokia. A party also was sent to Vincennes, which again fell to the Americans without resistance. Clark's victory is especially significant as the first American success against the British empire in the West.

The British struck back in the fall of 1778 with a counter-expedition from Detroit that recaptured Vincennes. Realizing that he must act or be cut off from his eastern sources of supply, Clark mounted an expedition against the British at Vincennes. On February 5, 1779, he left Kaskaskia with a force of about 150 men and embarked on an 18-day forced march to Vincennes across what is now southern Illinois. The march has been described as "one of the most heroic and dramatic in the annals of the American Revolution." Clark and his men spent days wading through the icy waters that covered the prairies in places and passed their nights on knolls protruding from the surrounding mud. They covered 180 miles altogether, the last few miles in water up to their shoulders, and attacked the fort at Vincennes in the middle of the night on February 23. Two days later, the British surrendered.

Some historians have argued that without Clark's exploits England might not have ceded the entire northwest to the United States when the peace treaty ending the Revolution was signed in 1783. At the very least, George Rogers Clark and his men struck a heroic blow for American independence that would be most appropriately commemorated by the designation of a "George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail."

Establishing a George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail in Illinois would greatly benefit programs and promotion of Fort Kaskaskia, Ft. de Chartres and Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Sites. The trail would also provide opportunities for other Illinois communities to establish interpretive programs to educate and attract visitors.

The George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign trail in Illinois will help preserve history and provide economic support throughout Southern Illinois.

[A letter attached to Mr. Coomer's statement follows:]



STATE OF ILLINOIS
WASHINGTON OFFICE
446 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.W.
SUITE 240
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

(202) 624-7700

GEORGE H. RYAN
GOVERNOR

October 16, 2001

Chairman Joel Hefley
Subcommittee on National Parks and
Public Lands
House Resources Committee
1333 Longworth HOB
Washington, DC 20015

Dear Chairman:

I am writing to express my support for the inclusion of the "George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail" in the National Trails System. The trail taken by George Rogers Clark in 1778 to capture Vincennes from the British goes straight through the heart of Southern Illinois. Designating the trail as part of the National Trails System would mark Clark's historic achievement against the British, and would come near the 225th anniversary of the legendary march.

George Rogers Clark valiantly led 150 troops from Kaskaskia (near modern day St. Louis) to Vincennes (in Indiana) to take on the British, and fight on the western front of British-held territory in the New World. They embarked on an eighteen-day trek through the frozen prairies and flooded river valleys of Illinois, and upon arrival, the men were able to defeat the British and recapture a vital supply route. Some historians have described this march as one of the most heroic of the American Revolution.

In 1990, former Congressman Glenn Poshard requested that the trail be included in the National Trails System. After preparing a preliminary assessment of the possible qualification of the route taken by Clark, the Midwest Regional Office of the National Trails System concluded that the route met the three criteria required under the National Historic Trails System Act.

I respectfully request inclusion of this historic route into the National Trails System. It is a significant and meaningful event in our nation's history, and therefore, should be recognized as such.

Sincerely,

George H. Ryan
GOVERNOR

GHR/dp

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Coomer.

Mr. McGovern do you have any questions at all? No. Mr. Hefley?

Mr. HEFLEY. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

What is the trail like now? I mean if we do this, would this be a trail designated along highways or county roads or what? There is obviously no—no designated trail at this point.

Mr. COOMER. There is not a trail currently marked. From information that I have researched there are—the clear designation of the trail, there are three areas that have been identified. This is something that as a part of the study should be researched further. My feelings are it would pass in association with State routes or Federal highways linking really the southern part of Illinois near Fort Massie near what is Metropolis, Illinois, over to Kaskaskia and then back across the south central part of the State through to Vincennes, but would follow, as you say, State routes or Federal highways.

Mr. HEFLEY. So basically it wouldn't be like a trail system in the West where people get on horseback and ride the trail or hike it or bike it. It wouldn't be that kind of trail. It would be a trail which had historical markers along the way of a highway?

Mr. COOMER. I believe it could be either. And the study I think would probably provide that sort of support. But I might—in keeping with other trails that are being established in this region of Illinois, it would probably be very closely aligned to those.

Mr. HEFLEY. Certainly Mr. Clark's exploits are worthy in history; it is an important thing. But you know, I am reminded that in practically every square foot of America it seems there is a likelihood somebody fought some kind of battle for some reason on it.

How does the Park Service—we flood you with these requests for these studies, and part of the reason is that it is important to people back home. But part of the reason is that it is—the things that really should be a part of our park system we want in the park system and the genuine historic and national phenomena that are out there that we want to preserve.

How do you all look at it? If we ask you to do a study, do you interpret that as meaning this is something Congress wants so we better justify it? Or do you look at it as, well, you know, if it doesn't have the significance of something else—my great grandfather joined the Illinois Calvary in the first year of the Civil War. Maybe we should designate the trail he took from Illinois to southern Missouri where he was captured before the end of the first year. Didn't have a glorious career, but it was important to the Hefley family. That is probably not something we ought to put in the park system.

So do you come back to us sometimes and tell us, no, we really don't think this ought to be in the parks system? How do you look at it?

Mr. SOUKUP. Yes, sir. We do have that problem. And we do have a mechanism for trying to be objective and fairly clinical about making these decisions. We have established criteria—we have three major criteria that look at the historical significance as well as the feasibility and the practicality of such a designation.

So we have been, I think, fairly rigorous in applying the criteria across the board. And sometimes we do come back and say it

should have some other kind of designation; perhaps not a national park, perhaps a local or State or county site for a level of significance that might be at the local or county level.

The utility of the 1989 study I think is important here. We did the preliminary look at measuring up this site against the three major criteria that we use. And the site was recommended to be appropriate under these criteria.

Now, the second step, which H.R. 1963 puts us into that step—that is, we would then look how feasible it is and whether or not it makes sort of economic and logistical sense. And, you know, the first question that you ask: Is the site intact enough or is the trail intact enough?

Those kinds of questions will be studied after this legislation is passed, if it should be passed, and those decisions will be looked at very, very intensely with a lot of stakeholder interest and things like that.

Mr. HEFLEY. Well, I hope the Park Service would level with us on this, because you are the experts and you know much better than we do sitting here whether something really fits and whether it really is feasible. I think these kinds of things add to the mosaic of our country.

I remember my father was a great historian, and when we would go on vacation trips—and I can't tell you the number of times the brakes went on and we swerved to the side of the road to read a historical marker because we might miss something. But that was good. That was the—that enriched the trips.

And so I think these things are good, but I want them to be significant. I want them to be things that really do make sense in the Park Service. And you can tell us that. So I appreciate your coming today.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Hefley. Ms. Solis.

Ms. SOLIS. Yes. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just if you could go through the three criteria, please.

Mr. SOUKUP. I think that I have them here. Let me read them out to you. I thought that I had them here.

Here they are. The first criteria: Was the trail established by historic use and is it historically sufficient as a result of that use? Is the trail's location sufficiently known to permit evaluation of public recreation and history interest potential?

Second criteria. Is the route of national significance with respect to any of the several broad facets of American history, including military campaigns? Has the historic use of the trail had a far-reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture?

And, No. 3, does the route have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based upon the historic interpretation and appreciation?

Ms. SOLIS. Thank you. I just wanted clarification on this. This kind of spurs some ideas I might have for a trail that we would like to see done in our area. But I am sure that this is worthy of recognition.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much. Mr. Souder.

Mr. SOUDER. I guess I have a couple of questions and a few comments. I appreciate you holding this hearing. As for Congressman Hefley, I wanted to point out that the only place where we do trails

for people like your grandpa is in the West. If it is a Civil War site, then we will do it on an individual basis.

In the Midwest we seem to have a different battle going on, and I kind of am a broken record on some of this, but it is a frustration.

The Park Service said no to us on the Lincoln site in Springfield. The Park Service said no to us on the underground railroad site in Cincinnati, basically because there were powerful people that wanted it in New York State. They said no on the Reagan boyhood home. Most of the noes we have received in this Committee have been in the Midwest. It is partly because in the Midwest we haven't federalized most of the land. In the West, a lot of the land is federalized; therefore, relatively more pristine conditions. Some of these things were for a variety of reasons.

But those of us in the Midwest—and sometimes I get frustrated because our history actually in some cases is earlier, at least contemporaneous, depending on what type of site we are looking at. But often we haven't preserved it as well. So in some of the ability to utilize the sites, it is a different mix than they have in the West. But it is clear that in the Midwest we have a couple of holes and this is one of them.

That the war in the West in the American Revolution was critical, that had we not won, particularly at Vincennes and been able to hold it, lose it and get it back, that the whole next round, which was the Northwest Territory, would not have happened.

I have been working on an additional study where we already have several history sites, like in this trail there are historic sites anchoring the ends that—on Anthony Wayne's battles where the two largest defeats of American armies have occurred, the Harmar and St. Clair defeats. We hear a lot about Sitting Bull and all of these guys in the West where maybe 75 or 150 people were killed. Here you had armies of 800 and 1,600 being wiped out and couldn't control the Northwest. Just like the underground railroad, certain highways.

One of my questions is, does the National Park Service, when we propose the trails, do you look at overall gaps in the system, in other words; or is it predominantly driven by what we come up with and then you analyze it in that way?

Mr. SOUKUP. Well, I think we are beginning to realize that there are larger themes that sort of need flushing out. And I think you will see a lot more emphasis in our studies these days on the entire picture of things, and perhaps this would fit in. I think this would, by any criteria—I think if it meets this criteria it would be fine. But there is a lot of emphasis now on providing a larger picture. The underground railroad is a good example.

There are very few individual sites that are very intact and demonstrable, but the entire theme is an important one. And again, I think you will see a lot of deference given to that larger picture kind of thing in the future.

Mr. SOUDER. For example, this summer I both went the Santa Fe Trail and also the Great Platt River Road. It is fascinating. But for the most part you can't stay on the trail all of the way. Some of the sites are better preserved and some need better preservation. But in the West, literally, when you start to look at our trail system map, they are all over the place. In the Midwest, there are

clear gaps as far as the historical significance of which this would help cover.

But when you will look at a trail, in this case I believe the drafting of it is fairly tightly defined around the crucial first campaign that actually was the most significant, because if he hadn't won the first one—kind of the remnants of the battles that occurred thereafter and the jockeying for position of the next few years.

You have referred to a study that suggested that the trail might start in Pittsburgh. You can also argue that the trail shouldn't end at the first battle at Vincennes, because Clark didn't just disappear after that point.

Do you think it makes more sense to have tightly defined trails like this one was, where, okay, here are the three places, it is a given year, and you have a construct; or do you think it is best to start with the origins; or does that vary by type of trail?

Mr. SOUKUP. Well, that is—

Mr. SOUDER. In other words, like the Oregon Trail, Lewis and Clark Trail. Clearly, in Indiana we want the site where William Clark started. Virginia wants Monticello included. But, for example, in the California Trail or the Mormon Trail, do you start back where they started, go to the start of the trail, or how do you determine where the trail starts?

Mr. SOUKUP. That is the art of the study that we will do. And I think it will look at a bunch of—a range of alternatives. And historians qualified in this kind of assessment will take these questions and parse them through in great detail and come back with a series of alternatives that would then, you know, be something that Congress could take a look at and decide which one they favor.

You can do it many different ways. And the historic fabric that is left and the tangible trail areas and things like that, all of that will sort of be looked at and evaluated as feasible alternatives.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one other question? I know my time is up. I have had some concern as I have looked at the trail system and would hope that maybe the Park Service could come back to us with some sort of a recommendation. Internally you have to have some thoughts like this. But it looks to me—this came up in some of the western trails, that what happens is people start going a certain direction, they hear of another angle and they start off on that angle; then that gets really muddy, so they went over this way. And pretty soon your trail has many—it is all over the place, with a proliferation of roads by it.

Is there a way that we can say, for example, if we did this: that there is the primary concentration and the one of greatest significance, and then there are auxiliary parts. In other words, Pittsburgh, where Clark gets organized to the launching point may be an auxiliary; then you have the primary, and then you have the follow-up. So that there are some—politicians wouldn't like that, they would all like to have be primary. But some sort of acknowledgment of what was the key thing of national historic significance and what were the things that kind of pre- and post- led to that?

Mr. SOUKUP. That is what the historians will do. And whether or not the beginning of the expedition at Pittsburgh, it would seem to me that that would be part of the whole package, that you would really want to highlight the designation.

But there will be a tremendous amount of discussion of what really is the event, what is significant about it, and what would be the alternatives; to present that to the American public in the larger context.

Mr. SOUDER. Because, for example, there you may have a site, but not a trail; a site that leads as a preliminary and sites after, but the trail would be the thing of the period where it was most nationally significant, not the—otherwise from Pittsburgh to southwest Illinois—I mean, have you got a whole other proliferation of things that really weren't significant during that transit point, when the army was marching that was significant in the transit point.

Mr. SOUKUP. I think it can be done in a fashion that highlighted the expedition which is a major event, as far as I can tell, and also lead people to the ancillary events and things that would be something that would be important but not really detract from the idea this is a trail established on this historic event. All of those things will be looked at over a period of years with historians and local stakeholders and things like that. I think the product will be something that we can take forward in Congress.

Mr. SOUDER. I would hope, too, that the Vincennes, the Clark National Historical Park, and other sites in Illinois that are already part of the park system would be the anchors. That is one way to not have cost overburden our system is to use our existing structures in conjunction with that and not have a proliferation of lots of costs as we do these type of things.

Mr. SOUKUP. The ends are done. And now there is an opportunity to put it together and get some sense of the magnitude of the event.

Mr. SOUDER. I want to thank Mr. Coomer for his leadership. Without the help of State agencies and locally driving these things, they would never happen. So thank you for coming today and being part of this, and Mr. Costello and others for their leadership.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Udall, do you have any questions?

I do have a couple of questions. Mr. Soukup, do you ever when you do these studies, do you ever deny the study based on maintenance backlog for the Park Service; or do you approve and then come back later and say, well, you know, there is—we have a maintenance backlog and we can't do this right now? How does that work?

Mr. SOUKUP. Well, in terms of queuing up the studies, if Congress provides legislation, we will do the study. The problem that I think you are referring to is right now that we have sort of a backlog of studies. We have 39 pending studies and they just take a while to get all of those feasible alternatives or nonfeasible alternatives studied by all parties interested. It does take a while. But it is my understanding that once a study is initiated, we apply the criteria, we do the study, and then we make it available to Congress, and Congress looks at the alternatives and decides whether or not to take action.

Mr. RADANOVICH. But you never recommend—well, you do have an opinion when you do the study.

Mr. SOUKUP. Yes.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Do you think it is a viable project but, because of maintenance backlog, you are saying no?

Mr. SOUKUP. I don't think that—I would have to get back to you on that. I don't think that would be our position. Our position would be these are the alternatives, these are the costs.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Okay.

Mr. SOUKUP. Certainly the Department may have something to say about that, or the administration.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Okay. Mr. Coomer, what is your vision of this? From the West, Mark was mentioning earlier—it is a little bit different concept I think in the Midwest. What do you hope to have, markers along highways or—I know there are three spots that are pretty important in between the trails that kind of are landmarks. Is this a bike trail? Is this something—I am not sure I understand the concept of it being in the national trail system.

Mr. COOMER. I am not exactly sure. I think the study would provide clarification along these lines.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Maybe if I could ask, then, what you hope would come from this.

Mr. COOMER. I would like to see it come as close to the trail as we can possibly make it. From what I gather, from what I understand, that needs to be researched further. There are three trails that have been identified. And I think there just needs to be a little more study done before that is determined.

But what is critical, as you indicate, we have got other points in Illinois. Fort Kaskaskia, specifically the Cahokia Courthouse up in Cahokia, and then going across to Vincennes. The pieces I think are there. It is a matter of being able to link these, market these, provide opportunities for other communities to take advantage of this opportunity.

I think that is the real benefit from our standpoint. In southern Illinois, tourism is a major force. The opportunities to take advantage of something of this kind of national significance.

There was a question of criteria. We see various historic aspects having regional significance, State significance, national significance. This is certainly a national significant site. The opportunity to promote that, to market that, that this trail would bring with it, I think is just an excellent opportunity resource.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you. Any other questions from any other members?

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, may I make a brief comment on your question?

Mr. RADANOVICH. Sure.

Mr. SOUDER. That as someone who just this summer tried to go on some of these trails, when you take the Sante Fe Trail, most of the time—it is probably certainly one of the most famous, along with the Oregon Trail, where I tried to do it on the Flat River Road, that you are not always along the trail. Anymore than you are in Indiana and Illinois. That the road systems—people have irrigated differently in their farms. And, in fact, other than in Congressman Udall's district, there are hardly any ruts left, and it is because it is in the park, in the Pecos Park. There are ruts there. The only remaining trade facilities are in Pecos—which is now used

as a Park Service building, which needs to be converted back to its original intent—and one in Sante Fe.

What you have is, you can buy these books or you can get the stuff from the Park Service that will tell you where the sites are, but it is not a continuous thing that you can read or even follow on the highway. But you can, through the different sites connect it together.

Similarly, on Flat River Road, it is very hard to see some of the different angles when you read the journals. But it is harder to duplicate in the Midwest because you have more buildings, not necessary in some of the rural areas, and some more distortion of the landscape. But I would argue that even our most famous trails are hardly perfect in trying to find or connect together.

Mr. HEFLEY. I think you are absolutely right about that. Bents Fort, I don't know if you got to Bents Fort. Bents Fort is a wonderful reconstructed fort. That is not the original fort but it is the original location. It is at La Junta, Colorado on the Sante Fe Trail. It is a wonderful reconstruction. If you are ever out there you need to go.

Mr. SOUDER. I took the Cimarron cutoff.

Mr. HEFLEY. You are absolutely right. That is why I raised the question early on about whether this would be the kind of trail that you have in some places in the West, where you are trying to tie the trail systems together, so you can start on the East Coast and go to California on a trail, or whether it is something along highways; both of which, by the way, are important. Even in many cases if there is nothing really there from that time, to stand in front of a historic marker that says this is where Clark fought such-and-such a battle, and to look over the land and get kind of the feeling.

I can get myself lost, and I almost smell the smoke and hear the cannons sometimes with just that kind of experience. So those are worthy experiences, too, as well as—because we are never going to put them all back together again, that is for sure. There are places in the West, because we don't get any rain, where you do have the tracks of the Oregon Trail and the Sante Fe Trail. But in the East, you change very quickly. And I think both are important.

Mr. SOUDER. Could I make one other comment? One of our other problems in the reconstruction is that much of the western history is a little later, so there are more journals and trying to track the precise locations where Clark went is a little more difficult. We know we have Vincennes, and you can feel the battle there. We know that we have the earlier sites in Illinois.

But it will be a little harder to piece together the in-between parts, because in the western trails we have just tons of journals. In the trading journals they have everything, what they carried, and so it is a little bit more difficult process, because we tend to be back about 50 to 100 years earlier. And this has really shown up in the Native American sites where we have so little documentation and in the West where there was a fascination with the disappearing Native Americans. So there were more pictures; photography had been developed.

And it isn't that we don't have equal Native American history east of the Mississippi, but we don't have as much documentation, which is more of a challenge.

Mr. RADANOVICH. All right. Any other questions?

Ms. SOLIS. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Just a quick question. Is it my understanding that the law requires us to have a continuous trail, or that that be the criteria, that there be a beginning and an end, or are there sections where just—in the examples I am hearing in Committee, that you might have certain spots that don't lead anywhere, but that is an important site.

Mr. SOUKUP. I think the reality of this trail would be that there are areas that are pretty much highway now. In fact, I think the earlier expedition followed what roads there were. And those in many cases had been paved over and become part of the road system.

I think what you may find in this situation is sort of a series of different kinds of segments of trail. There may be parts that are documentable as part of the trail that haven't been made part of the road system.

Certainly there are two street parks that have been established for those two forts, Fort Massie and Kaskaskia.

So there are pieces that are there in different levels of preservation. And a good alternative will take advantage of those sites where you could actually hike the trail. There are parts of it that you can identify and other parts of it will be accessible by car, with road signs and pull-offs and that kind of thing. So I am sure there is going to be a potential association of all of those things should it be a recommended site.

Ms. SOLIS. Just lastly, what type of community consultation process do you adhere to in deciding whether or not this trail is worthy to be recognized?

Mr. SOUKUP. That will be a big part of the process. The communities, the local communities, all of the affected stakeholders, will have a chance to publicly comment in private consultation. The idea is to look and see what is feasible and what is supportable in the communities, and there is a long process of that. That is one of reasons it takes us years to do these studies.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Any other questions? If not, the hearing is adjourned. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 10:40 a.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned.]

107TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 1963

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 7, 2002

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural
Resources

AN ACT

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK**
4 **NORTHWEST CAMPAIGN TRAIL FOR STUDY**
5 **FOR POTENTIAL ADDITION TO THE NA-**
6 **TIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM.**

7 Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16
8 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
9 lowing new paragraph:

10 “(41) GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NORTHWEST CAM-
11 PAIGN TRAIL.—The George Rogers Clark Northwest
12 Campaign Trail, tracing the water route and overland
13 route of the 1778 and 1779 expedition of Lieutenant Colo-
14 nel George Rogers Clark and his Virginia militia against
15 the British in which he captured the British forts at
16 Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in what is now Illinois, and twice
17 captured Vincennes, in what is now Indiana.”

Passed the House of Representatives March 6,
2002.

Attest:

JEFF TRANDAHL,

Clerk.

DESIGNATION OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NORTHWEST
CAMPAIGN TRAIL FOR STUDY FOR POTENTIAL ADDITION
TO THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

DECEMBER 5, 2001.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HANSEN, from the Committee on Resources,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 1963]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Resources, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1963) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 1963 is to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

During the American Revolutionary War, American Colonel George Rogers Clark (1752-1819), elder brother of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery, led his men 180 miles from Kaskaskia, Illinois, to Vincennes, Indiana, through frozen prairies and flooded river valleys over the course of 18 days in 1779 to capture British Lt. Governor Henry Hamilton. It was during this

time that the English Army was encouraging Native Americans in the area to attack settlers. Clark successfully stopped the raids when he overthrew Fort Sackville (near Vincennes, Indiana). As a result of his heroic military activities, the British ceded what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Eastern portion of Minnesota to the United States.

This legislation would allow the National Park Service to study all the routes taken by the Clark mission from Ft. Pitt, down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, to and including all land routes from Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, to Vincennes, Indiana, in determining those primary routes taken by Colonel Clarke which proved instrumental to his mission and victory at Vincennes, and which would merit designation as a part of the National Trails System.

COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 1963 was introduced on May 23, 2001, by Congressman Jerry F. Costello (D-IL) and was referred to the Committee on Resources. On May 30, 2001, the bill was referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands. On October 16, 2001, the Subcommittee held a hearing on the bill. On November 15, 2001, the Subcommittee met to mark up the bill. No amendments were offered and the bill was forwarded to the Full Committee by voice vote. On November 28, 2001, the Full Resources Committee met to consider the bill. No amendments were offered and the bill was ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Resources' oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Article I, section 8 and Article IV, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States grant Congress the authority to enact this bill.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII

1. *Cost of Legislation.*—Clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an estimate and a comparison by the Committee of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out this bill. However, clause 3(d)(3)(B) of that rule provides that this requirement does not apply when the Committee has included in its report a timely submitted cost estimate of the bill prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

2. *Congressional Budget Act.*—As required by clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this bill does not contain any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures.

3. *General Performance Goals and Objectives.*—This bill does not authorize funding and therefore, clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives does not apply.

4. *Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate.*—Under clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following cost estimate for this bill from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, December 3, 2001.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 1963, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Deborah Reis.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

H.R. 1963—A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System

H.R. 1963 would amend the National Trails System Act to add the George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail in Indiana and Illinois to the list of routes to be studied for possible inclusion in the National Trails System.

Based on information provided by the National Park Service and assuming appropriation of the necessary amount, CBO estimates that it would cost the federal government between \$250,000 and \$400,000 over the next two or three years to conduct the required study and report to the Congress on its findings. H.R. 1963 would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. The bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Deborah Reis. The estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 104-4

This bill contains no unfunded mandates.

PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL LAW

This bill is not intended to preempt any State, local or tribal law.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italic and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 5 OF THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT

NATIONAL SCENIC AND NATIONAL HISTORICAL TRAILS

SEC. 5. (a) * * *

(c) The following routes shall be studied in accordance with the objectives outlined in subsection (b) of this section:

(1) * * *

(41) *GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NORTHWEST CAMPAIGN TRAIL.*—The George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail, tracing the water route and overland route of the 1778 and 1779 expedition of Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark and his Virginia militia against the British in which he captured the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in what is now Illinois, and twice captured Vincennes, in what is now Indiana.

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1963

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 23, 2001

Mr. COSTELLO introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

A BILL

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK
2 NORTHWEST CAMPAIGN TRAIL FOR STUDY
3 FOR POTENTIAL ADDITION TO THE NA-
4 TIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM.

5 Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16
6 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
7 lowing new paragraph:

8 “(41) GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NORTHWEST CAM-
9 PAIGN TRAIL.—The George Rogers Clark Northwest
10 Campaign Trail, tracing the water route and overland
11 route of the 1778 and 1779 expedition of Lieutenant Colo-
12 nel George Rogers Clark and his Virginia militia against
13 the British in which he captured the British forts at
14 Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in what is now Illinois, and twice
15 captured Vincennes, in what is now Indiana.”

JAMES V. HANSEN, CHAIRMAN

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Resources
Washington, DC 20515

REVISED HEARING NOTICE

October 12, 2001

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Members
Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands

FROM: George Radanovich, Chairman

SUBJECT: Revised Hearing Notice for October 16, 2001

You are hereby notified that the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands will hold a legislative hearing on the following bill:

H.R. 1963, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for the study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

The hearing is scheduled to be heard on **Tuesday, October 16, 2001 at 10:00 a.m. in 1334 Longworth House Office Building.**

H.R. 2238 has been rescheduled to the October 18, 2001 hearing.

For further information, please contact Rob Howarth at 202-226-7736.

The use of cellular telephones is prohibited on the Committee dais or in the Committee hearing rooms during a meeting of the Committee pursuant to Rule 3(k) of the Committee Rules.

Accommodations for individuals with disabilities, including assistive listening systems, interpreters, and materials in alternate formats, may be arranged by contacting the Committee in advance of the scheduled event (4 business days notice is requested) at voice (202) 225-2761; fax (202) 225-5929; e-mail: resources.committee@mail.house.gov; or 1324 Longworth House Office Building (HOB), Washington, D.C. 20515-6201.

Briefing Paper
Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands
Subcommittee Markup on H.R. 1963
November 15, 2001

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

Summary of Bill:

H.R. 1963, introduced by Congressman Jerry Costello (D-IL), would authorize the Secretary of Interior to conduct a feasibility and suitability study for including the route taken by George Rogers Clark during the American Revolutionary War as part of the National Trails System.

Background and Need for Legislation:

During the American Revolutionary War, American Colonel George Rogers Clark (1752-1819), elder brother of William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery, led his men 180 miles from Kaskaskia, Illinois, to Vincennes, Indiana, through prairies and flooded river valleys over the course of 18 days in 1779 to capture British Lt. Governor Henry Hamilton. It was during this time that the English Army was encouraging Native Americans in the area to attack settlers. Clark successfully stopped the raids when he overthrew Fort Sackville (in Vincennes, Indiana). As a result of his military activities, the British ceded what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the Eastern portion of Michigan to the United States.

While there already exists a National Historical Park in Vincennes, Indiana, commemorating Clark and his mission, a National Trail designation would emphasize the significance of the route taken by Colonel Clark.

Subcommittee Action:

The Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands held a hearing on H.R. 1963 on October 16.

Expected Amendments:

No amendments are anticipated.

Administration Position:

The Administration supports the bill.

Contact Information: Rob Howarth x6-7736

A "George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail" would authentically mark and appropriately commemorate a series of especially important and heroic episodes that occurred during the western phase of the American Revolution.

In the summer of 1778, George Rogers Clark was a 25-year-old captain in the Virginia militia when he planned and then boldly launched an expedition to seize control of Great Britain's western empire. Clark gathered volunteers near the site of Louisville in the present state of Kentucky, floated his small army on flatboats down the Ohio River, and landed with 175 men at the southern tip of what is now the state of Illinois. After a grueling six-day overland march, Clark and his men reached the Mississippi River village of Kaskaskia on July 4, 1778. With a population of about 1,000, Kaskaskia was the largest of several old French towns across from what is now St. Louis. The village had been abandoned by its British garrison, and Clark occupied it without firing a shot. Assisted by Kaskaskia's French residents, he and his men then managed to occupy other small villages on the Mississippi, including Cahokia. A party also was sent to Vincennes, which again fell to the Americans without resistance. Clark's victory is especially significant as the first American success against the British empire in the West.

The British struck back in the fall of 1778 with a counter-expedition from Detroit that recaptured Vincennes. Realizing that he must act or be cut off from his eastern sources of supply, Clark mounted an expedition against the British at Vincennes. On February 5, 1779, he left Kaskaskia with a force of about 150 men and embarked on an 18-day forced march to Vincennes across what is now southern Illinois. The march has been described as "one of the most heroic and dramatic in the annals of the American Revolution." Clark and his men spent days wading through the icy waters that covered the prairies in places and passed their nights on knolls protruding from the surrounding mud. They covered 180 miles altogether, the last few miles in water up to their shoulders, and attacked the fort at Vincennes in the middle of the night on February 23. Two days later, the British surrendered.

Some historians have argued that without Clark's exploits England might not have ceded the entire northwest to the United States when the peace treaty ending the Revolution was signed in 1783. At the very least, George Rogers Clark and his men struck a heroic blow for American independence that would be most appropriately commemorated by the designation of a "George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail."

Establishing a George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail in Illinois would greatly benefit programs and promotion of Fort Kaskaskia, Ft. de Chartres and Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Sites. The Trail would also provide opportunities for other Illinois communities to establish interpretive programs to educate and attract visitors

In addition to the historic interpretation opportunities, the economic impact associated with tourism and historic site visitation is very important to this region of Illinois. More than 40% of visitors surveyed in Illinois report their first interest is historic sites and programs.

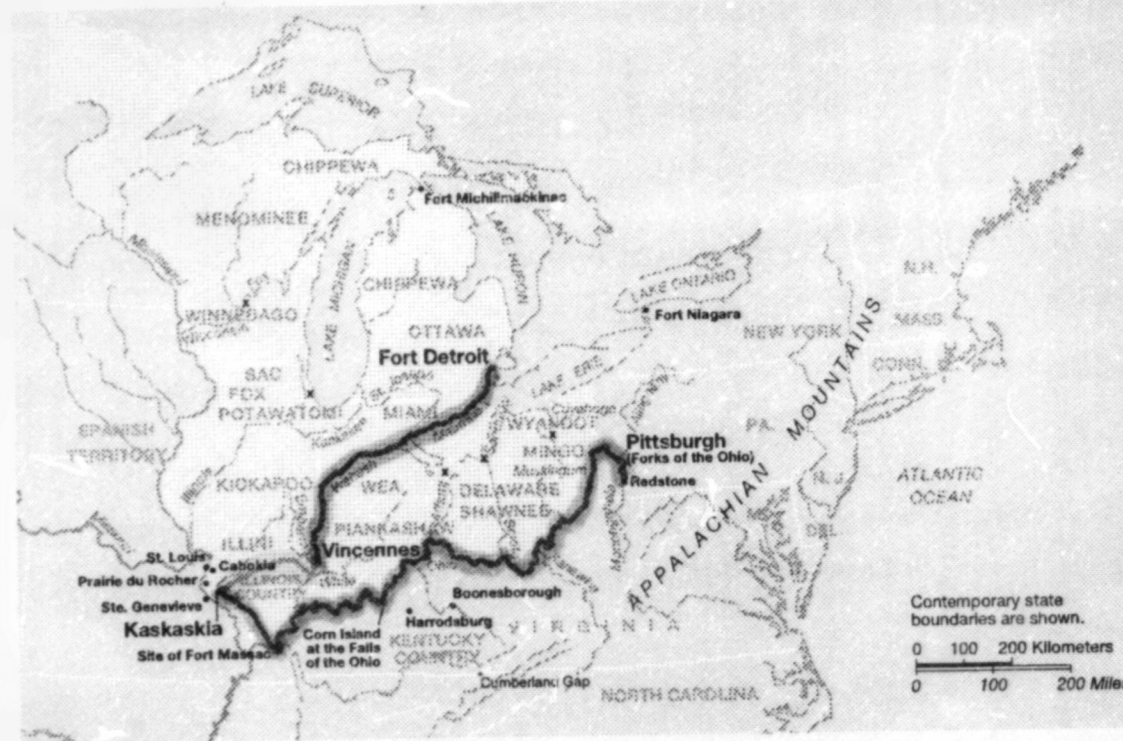
The George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail in Illinois will help preserve history and provide economic support throughout Southern Illinois.

H.R. 1963
George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail

The bill was introduced on May 23, 2001 by Representative Jerry Costello (D-IL-12). There are no co-sponsors.

The bill amends the National Trails System Act by authorizing the Secretary to study the route of George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War as a potential addition to the National Trails System. Clark captured British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana.

In 1778 George Rogers Clark led a campaign into what became the Northwest Territory and captured the British posts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia on the Mississippi River and Vincennes on the Wabash River. However, British forces later recaptured Vincennes. In February of 1779 Clark marched with about 175 men across 180 miles of frozen flooded plains to recapture the fort at Vincennes. The mission took three weeks and is regarded as one of the boldest in American history. As a result of this campaign, Clark assured American control of the Northwest Territory — a region that would include the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and a portion of Minnesota.



The Northwest Campaign 1778-1779

Lt. Governor Henry Hamilton administered the area between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Great Lakes from the British post at Fort Detroit. When Clark implemented his plan to secure the outlying posts for the American cause, Hamilton took action.

Clark's route, Redstone to Kaskaskia, May 12-July 4, 1778

Clark and his Virginia militiamen floated 900 miles down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, stopping at Corn Island to train for most of June. Near the ruins of Fort Massac, they headed overland, marching 120 miles to Kaskaskia.

Hamilton's route, Fort Detroit to Vincennes, October 7-December 17, 1778

Hamilton, British troops, and Indian allies floated across Lake Erie, up the Maumee River, across the portage to the Wabash River, and down the Wabash to Vincennes, a total of 600 miles.

Clark's route, Kaskaskia to Vincennes, February 5-22, 1779

Clark marched 180 miles through the prairies and flooded river valleys of the Illinois country.

Contemporary state
boundaries are shown.

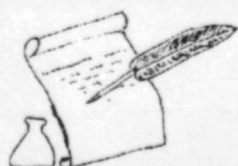
0 100 200 Kilometers
0 100 200 Miles

	Area that became the "Old Northwest"		Indian tribal name and area
	Thirteen original colonies		Selected portage site

George Rogers Clark

National Historical Park
Indiana

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



The **British Flag** would not be raised above Fort Sackville on the morning of February 25, 1779. British Lieutenant-Governor Henry Hamilton and his garrison marched out of the fort at 10 a.m. and surrendered to American Colonel George Rogers Clark.

The British dominated a large portion of the Trans-Appalachian frontier after the French and Indian War. The proclamation of 1763 forbid the settlement of lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. From their posts north of the Ohio River the British sent Indian war parties against those settlers who ignored the proclamation line, including those in Kentucky.

George Rogers Clark organized the Kentucky militia to defend against these raids. Clark was not content to wait for the attacks. He decided that a major offensive campaign was needed. He took his plan to Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, and gained approval. Clark's plan was to lead a force of frontiersmen into the Illinois country and strike at the source of the Indian raids.

During the summer of 1778 Clark directed his army down the Ohio River then overland some 120 miles to capture the British posts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia along the Mississippi River, near St. Louis. Although under British rule after the French and Indian War, these posts were populated by French settlers that had no great affection for the British. Clark quickly gained their support. Father Pierre Gibault and Dr. Jean Laffont volunteered to travel to Vincennes on behalf of the Americans and soon that settlement also gave its support to Clark. The French at Detroit and other northern posts however, maintained the outward support of the British.

By Aug. 6, British Lt. Gov. Henry Hamilton received news about the fall of the three outposts. With a mixed force of English soldiers, French volunteers and militia, and Indian warriors, he left Detroit intending to retake Fort Sackville in Vincennes. Capt. Leonard Helms was Clark's subordinate in charge at Vincennes. Having only a few men on whom he could depend, the American captain had no hopes of defending the fort against the British-Indian army. Hamilton retook the fort on Dec. 17. Faced with this formidable array, the French settlers of Vincennes returned to their British allegiance.

Then Hamilton made a fateful decision. He allowed most of his force to return to their homes for the winter, this was common practice in 18th century warfare. His intended invasion of the Illinois country would be postponed. Hamilton planned to gather his



forces in the spring and attack Clark's Mississippi River posts. Victories there would pave the way for a joint effort with tribes from south of the Ohio River to drive all American settlers from the Trans-Appalachian frontier.

Unaware that the fort was in British hands, Francis Vigo, a merchant and supporter of the American cause, set out from his St. Louis home for Vincennes. As he approached the settlement, he was taken prisoner and was held for several days. His captors failed to realize Vigo's involvement with the Americans and Hamilton allowed him to leave. Vigo agreed to one condition: that on his way back to St. Louis, Vigo would do nothing that would harm the British cause. After reaching St. Louis and keeping his promise, he immediately went to Clark 50 miles south in Kaskaskia. Vigo provided valuable information concerning the military situation in Vincennes while informing Clark of the British intent to attack in the spring.

Determined to capture Hamilton, Clark and his force of approximately 170 Americans and Frenchmen made an epic 18-day trek from Kaskaskia through the freezing flood waters of the Illinois country. At times in icy water up to their shoulders, it was Clark's determined leadership that brought them through this incredible midwinter journey. They arrived in Vincennes after nightfall on Feb. 23, 1779. The French citizens, eager to again renounce the British, warmly greeted Clark's men, providing food and dry gunpowder. Hamilton's garrison now consisted of approximately 40 British soldiers and a similar number of French volunteers and militia from Detroit and Vincennes. These French troops were not enthusiastic to fire on the enemy when they realized that the French inhabitants of the town again had embraced the Americans.

Clark's men surrounded the fort and gave the impression of having a much larger army. Flags sufficient for an army of 500 had been brought from Kaskaskia and now were unfurled and carried within view of the fort. The American soldiers, who were experienced woodsmen, could maintain a rate of fire that convinced the British that the army indeed was large in number. These woodsmen were armed with the famed long rifle, and their aim was accurate. To further unnerve the garrison, Clark ordered tunneling operations to begin from behind the riverbank a short distance from the fort. Such tunnels were used to plant explosive charges under fort walls or beneath powder magazines. Barricades were thrown up and entrenchments were dug to provide additional cover.

Contemplating his predicament with increasing foreboding, Hamilton became resigned to surrendering. The Englishman requested Clark meet with him at the nearby church, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church. Hamilton attempted to obtain liberal conditions while Clark insisted on unconditional surrender. After a lengthy and heated discussion they failed to agree upon acceptable terms and each commander returned to their respective posts. At this time, an event occurred which caused the British to realize what might be their fate if the Americans were forced to storm the fort. An Indian raiding party, sent out by Hamilton to attack American settlers along the Ohio River returned to Vincennes. Their entrance came during a lull in the battle and they



saw the British flag flying as usual from the fort. The unsuspecting warriors, gleefully yelling and firing their weapons in the air, realized their mistake too late. Several Indians were killed or wounded by the frontiersmen while others were captured.

In retaliation for Indian raids in which numerous men, women and children had been slaughtered, Clark ordered five of the captured warriors to be tomahawked in full view of the fort. The executions were intended to heighten the psychological pressure upon the British, while also illustrating to Indian observers that the redcoats no longer could protect those tribes who made war on the Americans.

Following this grim scene, the lieutenant-governor reluctantly agreed to Clark's final terms which were just short of unconditional surrender. Hamilton described his thoughts at having to surrender. "The mortification, disappointment and indignation I felt, may possibly be conceived..." The defeated British army marched out of Fort Sackville and laid down their muskets before their victors. The surrender occurred 10 a.m., Thurs., Feb. 25, 1779. An American Flag was raised above the fort and 13 cannon shots were discharged in celebration. An accident during the firings severely burned several men including American Capt. Joseph Bowman. Six months later he died and was buried in the church cemetery adjacent to the fort.

Although unable to achieve his ultimate objective of capturing Detroit, Clark successfully countered British and Indian moves during the remainder of the conflict. The young Virginian had prevented the British from achieving their goal of driving the Americans from the Trans-Appalachian frontier. As a result of Clark's brilliant military activities, the British ceded to the United States a vast area of land west of the Appalachian Mountains. That territory now includes the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the eastern portion of Minnesota.

The exact location of the fort is not known. It is believed that the fort was located on the present-day George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. Archaeological evidence suggests that the fort's front wall was roughly between the Clark Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial Bridge in Vincennes, In.



Return to Home page

The "Long Knives" . . .

★ ★ ★

In one sense, the struggle on the western frontier paralleled the fighting to the east, in that neither side managed to get the upper hand. To be sure, most Indian tribes that involved themselves in the fray did so in the cause of the "great white father," George III. They had long nourished grievances against the colonists, who had cheated them in land transactions and trade. But it is not clear that the aid of the tribesmen was a positive influence for Britain; their ferocious tactics may well have alienated many colonists who had been neutral or apathetic. Furthermore, because they demanded food in winter and a great variety of other goods and supplies, the Indians were a great financial and administrative burden for British frontier leaders.



★ George Rogers Clark ★

George Rogers Clark was born near Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 19, 1752, and on Feb. 13, 1818. He was a military leader on the American frontier, renowned for his dramatic expedition from Kentucky into the Illinois territory during the American Revolution. Clark moved to Kentucky in 1775. After organizing leading Kentucky militiamen in the defense of their settlements, he decided to turn to the British by attacking posts in Illinois. Leaving Louisville in June with fewer than 200 men, he took Kaskaskia without resistance in July.

This success convinced the French inhabitants of Cahokia and Vincennes to transfer their allegiance to the Americans. Henry Hamilton, the British commander at Detroit, then led an expedition that captured Vincennes in December 1778. In February 1779, however, Clark led a small force across the harsh winter terrain, retook Vincennes, and captured Hamilton.

The attack on Vincennes was the high point of Clark's career. He was never given the support to attack Detroit. During the rest of the war his energies were used to defend Kentucky. After the war Clark returned to Louisville, where he lived until his death.



The 1778 map (left) shows the area of George Rogers Clark's campaign of 1778-79. His men covered the 180 miles from Kaskaskia to Vincennes in 18 days, often without food, and marching through icy water. Henry Hamilton called it a military feat "unequalled perhaps in History."

The American Heritage of History of The American Revolution



(See Bibliography below)

| [Back to Timeline](#) | or click on your browser's "back to previous page" button



The American Revolution Home Page ©

Author: Reginald Horsman

Picture Credit: Virginia State Library (top).

Bibliography: Bakeless, John, **Background to Glory** (1957); James, James A., **The Life of George Rogers Clark** (1928; repr. 1971); Ketchum, Richard M., ed., **The American Heritage History of The American Revolution** (1971).

© Copyright "The American Revolution Homepage" - Ronald W. McGranahan 1998 - 2000 All Rights Reserved



George Rogers Clark and the Illinois Campaign (1778-1779)

In 1778, Clark traveled down the Ohio River to the Falls of the Ohio with soldiers and many families who joined the military convoy for security and protection from American Indian attacks. For his camp, Clark chose an island at the Falls of the Ohio River. He named the place Corn Island. This event, which took place on May 27, 1778, marks the founding of the settlement later to be named Louisville.

Clark trained his troops at Corn Island and launched a successful campaign into the lands to the north, capturing British posts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia on the Mississippi River and Vincennes on the Wabash River. However, British Lieutenant Governor Hamilton marched from Detroit and recaptured Vincennes from the Americans. Settling in for the winter of 1778-79, Hamilton planned to reclaim the two Mississippi posts in the spring. Clark never gave him that opportunity.



In a daring concept, considered one of the boldest in American military history, Clark took fewer than 200 men on foot across 175 miles of flooded, frozen plains to recapture the British fort at Vincennes. This dangerous mission took almost three weeks, but British spies never sighted Clark's men. When Clark ordered his men to begin firing on the fort, the British did not know how many Americans were surrounding them. Clark's frontiersmen were deadly shots, convincing the British that they were outnumbered. Hamilton surrendered and Clark ensured American control of the Northwest Territory—a region that included the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.



The 1812 Virginia Legislature awarded this sword to General Clark for his efforts during the Revolutionary War.

[\[\[Historical Significance \]\]](#) [\[\[Enslaved Africans \]\]](#)
[\[\[Hours/ Admissions/ Rental \]\]](#) [\[\[School Programs \]\]](#) [\[\[Ongoing Events \]\]](#)
[\[\[George Rogers Clark \]\]](#) [\[\[Volunteer Opportunities \]\]](#) [\[\[Other Sites of Interest \]\]](#)
[\[Locust Grove Main Page \]](#) [\[e-mail us \]](#) [\[Map & Directions \]](#)



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127



IN REPLY REFER TO:

D18(773)

MAY 15 1990

Honorable Glenn Poshard
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Poshard:

This is a follow up to your letter of April 14, 1989, in answer to your March 3, 1989, letter on behalf of Dora M. Spinney concerning the routes followed by George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War and their potential for inclusion in the National Trails System.

In April 1989, we requested that our Midwest Regional Office prepare a preliminary assessment of the possible qualification of the 1778-79 route of George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War as a National Historic Trail. The preliminary assessment report concludes that the routes meet the three (3) criteria for National Historic Trails System Act as amended (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)(11)):

1. Was the trail established by historic use and if so is its historical significance a result of that use? Is the trail's location sufficiently known to permit evaluation of public recreation and historical interest potential?

The George Rogers Clark Trail had its basis in the American Revolutionary War Campaign led by Clark against the British in 1778-79. Available evidence seems to indicate that Clark and his men followed trails and roads already existing at the time. However, the historic significance of the route is due to its use and role in a successful and important Revolutionary War campaign.

There appears to be enough historical evidence to locate Clark's route with reasonable accuracy. While it may not be possible to pinpoint the precise location of Clark's routes from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia and from there to Vincennes, it appears possible to plot the trail on a map using a combination of historical references, including maps of the period, and modern technology (satellite imagery, computer enhancement and digitizing).

2. Is the route of national significance with respect to any of several broad facets of American history (including military campaigns)? Has the historic use of the trail had a far-reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture?

The national significance of Clark's campaign is well established and has been recognized by the establishment of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in 1966. While the high point of that campaign was the capture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes, the march of the small force of men through 300 miles of British controlled territory is an integral part of this important episode of American history. Clark could not have captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes had he not successfully made his way through the Illinois country under the most trying conditions. Clark's route is nationally significant due to the results of the campaign, which are credited by many historians as being the essential events that enabled the United States to acquire the region between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River from the British at the end of the Revolution. Without question, the securing of these lands has had a far-reaching effect on American history and culture. It set the stage for later expansions of American territory and the manifest destiny of the United States.

3. Does the route have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based upon historic interpretation and appreciation?

The route appears to clearly meet this requirement. This is particularly true at the three major anchors of Clark's route: Fort Massac State Park, Fort Kaskaskia State Park and associated historic sites in the area, and George Rogers Clark National Historical Park (NHP) and the associated historic sites in Vincennes. In addition, the existence of Shawnee National Forest; Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge; several State parks, memorials, and conservation areas; and other historic areas along or close to the route provide potential for creation of other interpretive facilities or opportunities for partial retracement of the historic route. Finally, modern roads and highways approximately retrace or parallel portions of the historic route and may provide opportunities to mark an auto tour route between the three anchor points.

Under provisions of Section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act, a potential national historic trail study must be authorized by the Congress for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of designating the trail as a unit of the National Trails System. Trail studies are conducted in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies administering lands through which proposed trails would pass and in cooperation with interested interstate, State and local government agencies, public and private organizations and landowners and land users concerned.

10/10/01 WED 11:25 FAX

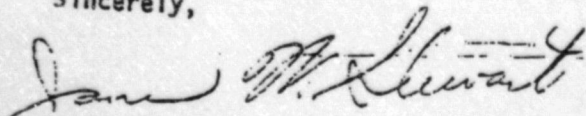
004

- 3

Subsequent to authorization of a trail study by the Congress, the study is to be completed and submitted to Congress not later than 3 complete fiscal years from the date of enactment. The study report for national historic trails shall include the recommendation of the National Park System Advisory Board as to the national historic significance based on criteria developed under the Historical Sites Act of 1935 (40 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461).

If you have any questions concerning the George Rogers Clark Trails or the National Trails System, please contact Jeff Chidlaw on 202-208-4303.

Sincerely,



Denis P. Galvin
Associate Director
Planning and Development

Attachment

DEC 18 2001



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L6017 (MWR-PQ)
Potential Trails

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MIDWEST REGION
1709 JACKSON STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102-2571



APR 17 1990

4/25/90

To: Associate Director, Planning and Development, WASO
Attention: Chief, Park Planning and Protection Division (773)

From: Acting Regional Director, Midwest Region

Subject: Preliminary assessment of the qualification of the routes of George Rogers Clark as a National Historic Trail

In response to a letter from Representative Glenn Poshard of Illinois on behalf of one of his constituents, you asked this Office to prepare a preliminary assessment of the possible qualification of the 1778-79 routes of George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War as a National Historic Trail (see enclosed copies of correspondence). Enclosed are two copies of the report prepared by the staff of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park.

We have reviewed the report in the Regional Office and find it to be an excellent and thorough treatment of the issues. We support its conclusions.

The preliminary assessment report concludes that the routes of Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark in southern Illinois during the Revolutionary War meet the three criteria for National Historic Trails specified in Section 5(b)(11) of the National Trails System Act, as amended [16 U.S.C. 1244(b)(11)]:

1. Was the trail established by historic use and is it historically significant as a result of that use? Is the trail's location sufficiently known to permit evaluation of public recreation and historical interest potential?

The "George Rogers Clark Trail" has its basis in the American Revolutionary War campaign led by Clark against the British in 1778-79. Available evidence seems to indicate that Clark and his men followed trails and roads already existing at the time. However, the historic significance of the route is due to its use and role in a successful and important Revolutionary War campaign.

There appears to be enough historical evidence to locate Clark's route with reasonable accuracy. While it may not be possible to pinpoint the precise location of Clark's routes from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia and from there to Vincennes, it appears possible to plot the trail on a map using a combination of historic references, including maps of the period, and modern technology (satellite imagery, computer enhancement and digitizing).

2

2. Is the route of national significance with respect to any of several broad facets of American history (including military campaigns)? Has the historic use of the trail had a far reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture?

The national significance of Clark's campaign is well established and has been recognized by the establishment of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in 1966. While the high point of that campaign was the capture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes, the march of the small force of men through 300 miles of British controlled territory is an integral part of this important episode of American history. Clark could not have captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes had he not successfully made his way through the Illinois country under the most trying conditions. Clark's route is nationally significant due to the results of the campaign, which are credited by many historians as being the essential events that enabled the United States to acquire the region between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River from the British at the end of the Revolution. Without question, the securing of these lands has had a far reaching effect on American history and culture. It set the stage for later expansions of American territory and the continental destiny of the United States.

3. Does the route have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based upon historic interpretation and appreciation?

The route appears to clearly meet this requirement. This is particularly true at the three major anchors of Clark's route: Fort Massac State Park, Fort Kaskaskia State Park and associated historic sites in the area, and George Rogers Clark National Historical Park (NHP) and the associated historic sites in Vincennes. In addition, the existence of Shawnee National Forest; Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge; several State parks, memorials, and conservation areas; and other historic areas along or close to the route provide potential for creation of other interpretive facilities or opportunities for partial retracement of the historic route. Finally, modern roads and highways approximately retrace or parallel portions of the historic route and may provide opportunities to mark an auto tour route between the three anchor points.

CONCLUSION: The information available suggests that the routes of George Rogers Clark in 1778-79 may meet the criteria for National Historic Trails. If there is sufficient interest in pursuing this question further, the next step would be for Congress to authorize a study to determine if the route indeed meets the criteria and whether it is feasible and desirable to authorize establishment of the route as a National Historic Trail. If a formal study is authorized by amending section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act, it may be appropriate to include consideration of Clark's route down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers from the point of origin of his campaign at Redstone near Pittsburgh (see enclosed George Rogers Clark NHP brochure).

Any questions about our assessment should be directed to Tom Gilbert, our Manager of National Scenic and National Historic Trails, in Madison, Wisconsin, at 608-833-2788. Detailed questions about the historic background and data may be directed to George Rogers Clark NHP Superintendent Terry DiMattio and his staff at 812-882-1776.

William W. Clark

Enclosures 4

cc:
Superintendent, George Rogers Clark
Long Distance Trail Coordinator, WASO (782)

L5817(763)

APR 14 1989

Honorable Glenn Poshard
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Poshard:

Thank you for your March 3, 1989, letter on behalf of your constituent,
Mrs. Dora M. Spinney of Sparta, Illinois, about inclusion of the George Rogers
Clark Trails located in southern Illinois into the National Trails System.

In the next several months, our Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, Nebraska,
will assess the Clark Trails in the context of the National Trails System Act
criteria. We will advise you of the prospects of proceeding to seek consider-
ation of these trails as part of the National Trails System.

We appreciate your interest in the National Trails System.

Sincerely,

s/ Denis P. Galvin

William Penn Mott, Jr.
Director

bcc:001-reading, 001-Mott, 760, 190, 418-Bearss, Mgr DSC, RD MWR, 763-file,
763-Chidlaw
FNP:JChidlaw:343-4303:3/30/89:Poshard:jc:Retyped:4/12/89

GLENN POSHARD
22D DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

1229 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-5201

COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

COMMITTEE ON
SMALL BUSINESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 3, 1989

DISTRICT OFFICES:
110 NORTH DIVISION STREET
CARTERSVILLE, IL 62918
(618) 985-6300

234 WEST MAIN STREET
WEST FRANKFORT, IL 62896
(618) 937-6402

4831 BOND AVENUE
ALORTON, IL 62207
(618) 271-7500

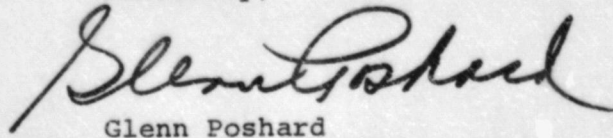
G. Robert Wallace
Assistant Director, Legislative
and Congressional Affairs
National Park Service
U.S. Department of Interior
Room 3210, Interior Building
C Street between 18th and 19th Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from Dora M. Spinney of Sparta, Illinois, relative to including the George Rogers Clark Trails through Southern Illinois into the National Historic Trails System.

I agree with Mrs. Spinney, this soldier of the American Revolution should be recognized, and, additionally, I believe it is time to make Americans more aware of Southern Illinois' contribution to the glorious history of our country. Therefore, I would appreciate your looking into the possibility of including these trails in the Historic Trails System and providing appropriate guidance for this purpose. I look forward to receiving your comments on this matter in the near future, and thank you for your kind attention to my inquiry on behalf of Mrs. Spinney.

Sincerely,



Glenn Poshard
Member of Congress

Enclosure

GP/nc

Box 342A
R.R. #1
Sparta, IL 62286

FEB 23 1989

The Hon. Glenn Poshard
U.S. House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515.

Dear Congressman Poshard:

Once again I have begun working on a project begun in 1972, namely the inclusion of the George Rogers Clark Trails through Southern Illinois in 1778 and 1779 into the National Historic Trails System.

Recently, I have given much information to the local newspapers, which have run feature stories about George Rogers Clark's march to Vincennes to capture old Fort Sackville from the British (February 6-25, 1779) ending British control of the Old Northwest Territory in the American Revolution.

As the City of Sparta is celebrating its Sesquicentennial this year, it seems an appropriate time to also recognize George Rogers Clark's accomplishments by marking the trails, one of which went through the area of present-day Sparta, and the other from near old Fort Massac on the Ohio River through Southern Illinois to Kaskaskia.

We would like to be able to count on your support not only in recognizing a forgotten hero of the American Revolution, but also in gaining recognition for our Southern Illinois region and, we believe, the economic benefits which will accrue from inclusion of these trails in the National Historic Trails System and having them so designated and correctly marked in tour guides and on tour maps of the region.

May we count on your support for this project? I am also sending similar letters to Senators Simon and Dixon, State Senator Dunn and State Representative Goforth.

May I hear from you on this matter?

Very truly yours,

Dora M. Spynney
Dora M. Spynney

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE
QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ROUTE OF
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK
AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

AUGUST 1989

PREPARED BY:

Robert J. Holden

Robert J. Holden, Chief I&RM

SUBMITTED BY:

Terry M. DiMattio 8-8-89

Terry M. DiMattio, Superintendent
George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Historical Overview	1
Discussion of Sources of Information on Clark Routes Through the Illinois Country and Description of Those Routes	3
Conclusions Regarding Which Route May Have Been Taken by Clark	11
Inventory of Existing Interpretive and Recreational Features Along the Route	13
Evaluation of Clark's Route Meeting Criteria of National Trails System Act	13
Summary Conclusion About the Qualification of George Rogers Clark's Route as a Potential National Historic Trail	15
Appendices	
Appendix A	
Appendix B	
Appendix C	
Appendix D	
Appendix E	
Appendix F	
Appendix G	

Preliminary Assessment of the Qualification of the Route
of George Rogers Clark as a
National Historical Trail

INTRODUCTION

This preliminary assessment of the route used by George Rogers Clark in the Illinois country during the Revolutionary War is being prepared at the request of U.S. Representative Glenn Poshard of Illinois, who on behalf of a constituent, asked that the National Park Service look into the possibility of including this route in the National Trails System as a National Historic Trail.

It has been prepared by Chief I & RM Robert J. Holden, and the staff at George Rogers Clark NHP using primary and secondary source material available in the park library and at the Lewis Historical Collections Library, Vincennes University.

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park was established in 1966 to commemorate the important role of George Rogers Clark and his small force of frontiersmen during the American Revolution and the effect their actions had on the growth of the young nation. Located in historic Vincennes, Indiana, the site also recognizes the subsequent political, military, and economic development of the region north of the Ohio River during territorial period from 1787 to 1815.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

During the opening years of the American Revolution, the British dominated the region west of the Appalachian Mountains from Detroit and the other military posts north of the Ohio River. The Indians in the region, already angered at the white man's intrusion into their lands, allied themselves with the British and attacked frontier settlements in what is now Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

In 1777, the Americans in Kentucky found a man who would end Britain's dominance of the region. George Rogers Clark, a young Virginian, decided that Indian attacks could best be ended by striking against the British posts north of the Ohio. During the winter of 1777-78, he traveled to Williamsburg and persuaded Governor Patrick Henry and the Virginia legislature to authorize an expedition against the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. Clark believed that the French inhabitants of those villages would aid his cause, while the Virginia authorities expected that the expedition would bolster their State's claim to the Northwest.

Clark was granted a commission as a lieutenant colonel, authorization to raise 350 men, and permission to spend about \$6000 for supplies and ammunition. He also received two sets of orders. His public orders directed him to defend Kentucky, while his secret ones instructed him to attack Kaskaskia and Vincennes.

In the spring of 1778, Clark gathered his men and supplies in western Pennsylvania, and boated down the Ohio River to Corn Island, opposite present-day Louisville. He had been able to recruit less than half the force authorized. On the island he drilled his volunteer Indian fighters in the basics of military discipline and organization.

Late in June the small army again cast off. Several days later they arrived off the mouth of the Tennessee River. They hid their boats near abandoned Fort Massac, at present-day Metropolis, Illinois. To avoid the possibility of being discovered while using the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers route, Clark decided to march overland to Kaskaskia. They reached their destination at dusk on July 4, and captured Kaskaskia without a single shot being fired.

The next day Clark won over the French Kaskaskians by telling them of the alliance France had recently made with the United States and by promising them religious freedom. Shortly afterward, the residents of Cahokia also allied themselves with the Americans. Father Pierre Gibault, the Vicar-General of the Illinois county, whose parish extended from the Mississippi to the Wabash, helped Clark immeasurably in his conquest of the Illinois Country. Gibault traveled to Vincennes and persuaded the French inhabitants to renounce their loyalty to the British crown and to swear a new allegiance to the American cause. Clark sent Captain Leonard Helm to Vincennes to take command of the local militia.

Hearing that Vincennes had fallen to the Americans, Henry Hamilton, the British lieutenant-governor at Detroit, led a small force of redcoats and Detroit French militia up the Maumee River and down the Wabash. Reinforced by hundreds of Indians along the way, Hamilton arrived in Vincennes with a force of 500 men on December 17. The French in Vincennes quickly deserted Captain Helm, forcing him to surrender Fort Sackville, located within the town.

Learning that Colonel Hamilton had released most of his Indian allies until spring, Clark prepared a mid-winter surprise. With a force of approximately 170 Americans and French habitants, Clark started out from Kaskaskia on February 5, 1779, on a march across 180 miles of "drowned country." Almost from the beginning it was necessary to travel through cold water several inches deep. Conditions became much worse when they reached the Little

Wabash, 40 miles from Vincennes. It took them ten days to cover this last portion of their journey, during which time they were often in icy floodwaters that reached their shoulders.

Crossing the Wabash River ten miles below Vincennes on February 21, Clark and his wet, cold, hungry and tired men arrived at their destination two days later. Taking up strategic positions around Fort Sackville, they began firing on the surprised British. Clark's actions led Hamilton to believe he was being attacked by a much larger force than Clark actually commanded. Following Clark's threat to storm the fort, Hamilton surrendered on February 25, 1779. The victory at Fort Sackville foiled British attempts to keep Americans out of the region west of the Appalachians. The trans-Appalachian region would henceforth be American.

After the Treaty of Paris, 1783, the territory north of the Ohio River was brought under American governmental control by the precedent-setting Northwest Ordinance of 1787. The same year, the seat of the temporary territorial government was established at Marietta, Ohio. In 1800, the Indiana Territory was formed when Congress divided the Northwest Territory, and Vincennes was designated the capital.

DISCUSSION OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON CLARK ROUTES THROUGH THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY AND DESCRIPTION OF THOSE ROUTES

The two most important primary sources regarding Clark's journey from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia and then to Vincennes, as well as other aspects of the Illinois campaign, are Clark's lengthy letter to George Mason, written in 1779, and his Memoir, written in 1791. A third important primary source is Major Joseph Bowman's journal of the journey from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, written in 1779. Unfortunately, while these documents describe the efforts of Clark's men to reach their destination, they are of less value in determining the exact route taken. They do, however, give place names, some of which can be related to present-day locations. Portions of Clark's letter and memoirs relating to his routes across Illinois and all of Bowman's journal are included in the Appendix to this report.

During the mid-1800s, historians using these three documents began writing of Clark's exploits. At about the same time, Lyman C. Draper began collecting other original documents, including Clark's correspondence, and reminiscences pertaining to the trans-Appalachian frontier with particular emphasis on Clark and the Revolution in the west. These reminiscences took the form of both interviews and correspondence, usually with the immediate descendants of the participants.

The voluminous Draper Collection, along with Bowman's Journal and Clark's Memoir and letter to Mason, provided scholars with a wealth of information. At the turn of the century two full-scale biographies appeared: William Hayden English's Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778-1783, and the Life of George Rogers Clark (1896), and Consul W. Butterfield's History of George Rogers Clark's Conquest of the Illinois and Wabash Towns, 1778 and 1779 (1904).

In 1912, James A. James' George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781 was published. This book contains many documents from the Draper Collection at the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Library of Congress, the Virginia State Library and the British Museum. This work was followed in 1926 by James' George Rogers Clark Papers, 1781-1784.

About the time of the sesquicentennial of the American Revolution, other biographies appeared, including Temple Bodley's George Rogers Clark, His Life and Public Services (1926), James A. James' The Life of George Rogers Clark (1928), and Frederick Palmer's Clark of the Ohio (1929). In 1959 John Bakeless' Background to Glory: The Life of George Rogers Clark was published. These biographers used the same basic primary source material.

As the Bicentennial of the American Revolution got underway, three much shorter biographies were published: Robert C. Alberts' George Rogers Clark and the Winning of the Old Northwest (1975); Lowell H. Harrison's George Rogers Clark and the War in the West (1976); and Hugh F. Rankin's George Rogers Clark and the Winning of the West (1976).

All of the biographies, long and short, featured the march from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia and from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, with particular attention given to the latter. However, they stressed the hardships of the march and the suffering Clark and his men endured during the journey. Most of these biographers paid scant attention to the details of the route. Only English and Butterfield made any attempt to go beyond a generalized statement regarding the route. English describes Clark's route in June and July, 1778 as following the "old Massac road," which consisted in part of "the hunters road that lead from the east into Kaskaskia." He says that when Clark left Kaskaskia in February 1779, "there was a well-defined trail from this point to Vincennes, and thence on to Quatenon and Detroit. Governor Reynolds said of this trail, in 1850, 'it was the Appian Way of Illinois in ancient times,' and 'it is yet visible in many places between Kaskaskia and Vincennes.' From the ferry [across the Kaskaskia River] the trail at first led north or northeast, and

probably passed through or near, where the following towns are now situated: Sparta, Coulterville, Oakdale, Nashville, Walnut Hill, Salem, Maysville and Lawrenceville to Vincennes." English probably erred in confusing a portion of the St. Louis to Vincennes Trace with the older Kaskaskia to Vincennes Trace. (See Hulbert's description below.)

Butterfield, for the most part, uses Clark's writings almost verbatim to describe events of the journey from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia, but gives little information on the actual route. Regarding the line of march taken from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, he writes, "The route the army was following was the one known as the 'Vincennes Trace' from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. It was a portion of the same trail leading on to Wea - thence to Detroit - traveled at an early day by the French and Indians, from the Mississippi to the Lakes - from Louisiana to Canada. It bore off to the northeastward, but inclining northward to avoid the deep water in some of the rivers necessary to be crossed." As with the Fort Massac to Kaskaskia journey, Butterfield relies heavily on the Clark narrative for the remainder of his description of the trek. Excerpts from these two books are included in the Appendix.

It appears that the other biographers did not conduct extensive research into the actual route Clark took from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia and from there to Vincennes. They assumed that he took the established routes but made no attempt to describe them in any detail.

There are, however, four major studies that specifically address Clark's actual routes through the Illinois Country. The first was made by Archer Butler Hulbert in Military Roads of the Mississippi Basin: The Conquest of the Old Northwest, Historic Highways of America, Volume 8, (1904) pp 11-71 and 221-230. Hulbert postulated that Clark's force took an established trail between Fort Massac and Kaskaskia and the Vincennes Trace from Kaskaskia to Vincennes.

In the preface to his book, Hulbert writes: "Much as has been written concerning Clark's famous march through the 'drowned lands of the Wabash,' the important question of his route has been untouched, and the story from that standpoint untold." Rather than tell the story of the campaign, Hulbert focused on the route Clark took. Using four volumes of the Draper Collection, he attempted to identify various places and determine their current names. A copy of the text of Hulbert's work which covers Clark's route is in the Appendix.

Hulbert states that there were three routes from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia and describes each one. He believes "the evidence that Clark's guides took the middle trail is overwhelming"

The following is a paraphrased version of Hulbert's description of the route Clark took from the Ohio River to Kaskaskia. The names of the towns and other landmarks are those that existed in the early 1900s. Some of them no longer appear on general road maps of southern Illinois.

Clark and his men pulled their boats into Massac Creek, which was a little above abandoned Fort Massac, on June 27, 1778. The next day they started off in a northwesterly direction on what Hulbert calls the "middle trail." They were guided by John Saunders, one of a party of American hunters that had been intercepted on the Ohio River. Saunders and the others had recently come from Kaskaskia. They marched about 18 miles, skirting "the southern side of the marshes that flanked the sloughs and lakes of Massac County," and arrived at Indian Point, which is about one mile south of the northwest corner of Massac County. On the 29th they continued northwestward, keeping the Cache River on the left [west] and Dutchman's Creek on their right, and passed through Buffalo Gap, a mile south of Goreville in Johnson County. Hulbert states that the route that day "was along the buffalo trail or hunter's road from which Buffalo Gap received its name."

They began their march on June 30 from the spring near Pulley's Mill and entered the prairie in Williams County. It was here that Saunders became lost. Hulbert attributes Saunders' confusion to the treeless nature of the prairie, the tall grass and the fact that the paths were often overgrown in the summer. Clark commanded Saunders to "discover and take them into the hunter's road that led from the east into Kaskaskia. There can be no doubt," Hulbert wrote, "that this 'hunters road' which came from the east was the Kaskaskia-Shawneetown Trace, which the Old Massac Road joined in Pope County, . . ." Saunders regained his bearings and they camped that night at a spring just west of Bainbridge. On July 1 they left Bainbridge "along a well-known trail which crossed Crab Orchard Creek at Greathouse Crossing . . . and the Big Muddy at Marshall's Shoals, . . . southwest of De Soto, Jackson County." From the Big Muddy the trail stayed to the watershed, the high ground between the Beaucoup River and its tributaries on the north and the Big Muddy River on the south, running near the town of Lenan. The trail stayed on the watershed between the Big Muddy and the St. Mary River, passing such towns as Ava and Shiloh Hill. They crossed the St. Mary River near Welge. From there the trail stayed on "the highland route running near Diamond Cross. Here on the watershed between the tributaries of the St. Mary and the Kaskaskia [River], lay the worn Vincennes Trace running northeast from Kaskaskia to the Wabash." Clark followed the Vincennes Trace to Kaskaskia, where he surprised the British-appointed commander, Rochblave, and captured the town the evening of July 4. Kaskaskia remained Clark's headquarters until February 5, when he led his men on their famous trek to recapture Vincennes.

The majority of Hulbert's work addresses Clark's route from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. As mentioned earlier, Hulbert believes Clark followed the Vincennes Trace. He describes this road as one that "had been known for nearly a century -- an old watershed prairie route marked out by the buffalo and followed by missionaries -- the Appian Way of Illinois." He prefaces his study of this route, however, with a discussion of how it had been effected by the growth of St. Louis during the 19th century. "The difficulty in studying this route," he wrote, "arises from the fact that while Kaskaskia was formerly the metropolis of western Illinois, the rise of St. Louis across the Mississippi had the effect of altering previously traveled routes. What has been ever known as the St. Louis Trace, coursing across Illinois from Vincennes to the Mississippi, became in the nineteenth century what the old Kaskaskia Trace had been in the eighteenth century, just as what had been the "Old Massac Road" became known as the St. Louis-Shawneetown Road. As a result, the later Kaskaskia travelers followed the St. Louis Trace--much-traveled, broad, and hard--as far westward as Marion County, and then turned due southwest to Kaskaskia. Therefore it is necessary not to confound the ancient Kaskaskia trace to Vincennes with the later Kaskaskia trace which was identical for some distance with the more northerly St. Louis Trace. At the same time it is easy to err in separating the older and newer routes too widely in the attempt not to confound them. . . ."

"Kaskaskia lay some fifty miles south of St. Louis and the later St. Louis Trace. The route of the more ancient Kaskaskia Trace to Vincennes, therefore, ran some seventy-five miles in a northeast direction; then, turning due east, it ran about one hundred miles to the Wabash. For the first seventy-five miles it was a watershed route, coursing along the highland prairies between Three Mile, Plum, Crooked, Grand Point, and Racoon Creeks--all tributaries of the Kaskaskia River--on the west and north, and the heads of the St. Mary, Beaucoup, and Big Muddy Rivers on the east and south. This backbone line of prairie land runs straight northeast through Randolph and Washington Counties, cutting into corners of Perry, Jefferson, and Marion Counties. But here in Marion County the backbone, which had been accommodately trending eastward, turned quickly to the north to avoid the treacherous Little Wabash; at this point the old trace divided into two courses both of which ran to Vincennes. One course, probably that known later as the eastern half of the St. Louis Trace, passed through the center of Clay, Richland, and Lawrence Counties, crossing both the Little Wabash and Big Muddy a short distance above their junction, the Embarras near Lawrence, and the Wabash at Vincennes. The other branch of the Kaskaskia Trace passed through the northern portion of Wayne,

Edwards and Wabash Counties crossing the Little Wabash and Fox some two miles above their junction, the Bonpas River, near Bonpas, and the Wabash, two miles above St. Francisville. From this ford the route led up the eastern shore of the Wabash about nine miles to Vincennes."

With this in mind, Hulbert goes on to describe what he believes to be Clark's route to Vincennes. The following is a paraphrased version of that description.

Clark and his men left Kaskaskia on February 5, 1779, crossing the Kaskaskia River and traveling about three miles, where they camped for two days "to tighten belts." Clark and his men began their march in earnest on February 7, through thick forests which have since disappeared, and out onto Lively Prairie, half a mile northeast of Salem, Randolph County, "where the course of the trail is well known." By the 8th they had reached the plains in the northwest of Perry County, about two and a-half miles northwest of Swanwick, traveling northeast to the prairie south of Oakdale, Washington County. Continuing northeastward, they circled half a mile to the north and northeast of Nashville, Washington County." Turning east just north of present Nashville, the trace abandoned the watershed to which it had held, and continued to a well-known "point" of woods called Grand Point, near the present Grand Point Creek, . . . two miles and a half northwest of Richview, Washington County." On the 9th they may have camped near Walnut Point, about one mile north of Walnut Hill, Marion County. On the 10th they crossed the Petit Fork (Adams tributary of the Skillet River) and on the 11th they continued on the trail and crossed the Saline River.

It was between the Skillet and Little Wabash Rivers that, according to Hulbert, either of two trails could have been taken. They were parallel to each other and not over five miles apart. The northern route passed through the southern portion of Clay County, and the southern route through the northern portion of Wayne County. Clark camped twice between the Petit Fork and the Little Wabash. If the northern route were followed, the camps were near Xenia and Clay City. If the southern route were taken, the camps were near Blue Point (which no longer appears on most road maps) and Mount Erie. Hulbert believes Clark took the upper, or northern, route, and based on statements in Bowman's journal, they crossed the Little Wabash River and Big Muddy Creek, a little southwest of Clay City, on the 15th and the Fox River on the 16th near the present town of Olney, and camped for the night on the trace. The next day they reached the flooded Embarras River near Lawrenceville, "and the river was descended a few miles," as they looked for a place to cross. On the morning of the 18th they heard the morning gun from Fort Sackville in Vincennes and in the afternoon reached the Wabash without having crossed the Embarras. On the 21st, after having made a canoe and captured another, they began to ferry men and possessions across

the Wabash to a small hill. Hulbert states that "the crossing cannot be determined with precision. It was below the mouth of the Embarras, and not lower on the Wabash than a mile and a half above St. Francisville." Local tradition has it that they crossed at St. Francisville.

Once across the Wabash, they marched from the lower hill where they landed, to the "upper" mammelle (the next hill of the same name). The next day they covered six miles and camped at a "sugar orchard still remembered as 'Sugar Camp,' three and a half miles from Vincennes." On the 23rd the men reached Warrior's Island, two miles from Vincennes and that night they waded to Bunker Hill, a high point to the east of Vincennes. From here Clark and his men moved into strategic positions close to Fort Sackville and began their attack. On February 25, Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton surrendered to George Rogers Clark.

The second major study of Clark's actual route in the Illinois country was F.M. Woolard's "Route of Colonel George Rogers Clark and His Army from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, 1779," published in Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society For The Year 1907, Springfield, Illinois, 1908. In this article, Woolard did not address the portion of Clark's journey from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia, but focused solely on the route from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. In contrast to Hulbert, Woolard argues that Clark would not have taken the established road to Vincennes because he would have wanted to avoid being detected by the Indians and the British. Woolard believed that Clark was too wise a leader to have placed his army in such an untenable position, and that he in fact took a route that was roughly on a line between the two towns and south of the established Kaskaskia - Vincennes Trace. Woolard's article giving a detailed description of what he believes was Clark's route and the reasons for taking it is included in the Appendix.

In the opening paragraph of his article, Woolard writes that in 1888 he had received a letter from Dr. Lyman Draper, in which he, Draper, had asked the reasons why Woolard disagreed with the generally accepted view that Clark had traveled on the Vincennes Trace. "I informed him that I had entertained serious doubts concerning Clark's having chosen and traveled by way of the old 'Vincennes Trace,' at my first reading an account of that expedition, when quite young; and that doubts had grown with increasing strength, the more I thought and learned concerning the subject or became more familiar with it. . . . I could not believe that Col. Clark . . . would hazard all upon a route where spies, traders, or Indians were liable to be encountered at any moment, and thus, place him at the mercy of a forewarned antagonist who could overwhelm him and all his hopes upon short notice." Woolard did not believe that Clark traveled on the

trace, "or crossed the Little Wabash, where it is encountered on that line. . . . The dangers from the 'Trace' route, were too imminent, and the risk too great for a moment's consideration; especially when a wide open country offered its hospital shelter, with safe and concealed, but untried ways, where he could lead his gallant band in safety to sure victory. . . ."

Woolard provides us with a concise description of the route he believes Clark took from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. It is quoted here in its entirety.

"The army left Kaskaskia on the afternoon of February 7, [incorrect date] crossing the river, and at a distance of one league made their first encampment. They probably passed near Bremen, Steelville and Percy, entering Perry county in the vicinity of Kampenville; passed Cutler, Barwells, Conant and a little north of Pinckneyville; crossed the Beaucoup river; thence, slightly north of Tamaroa, entered Jefferson county about seven miles north of its southwest corner, passing Waltonville, and on the 10th crossed 'Petit Fork' upon footlogs, 'that were felled for that purpose,' and camped near the river. They were now south of Mt. Vernon. In point of time and distance, this would answer to the 'Little,' or, another branch of the Muddy, taken for that stream. On the 11th, they entered Wayne county, seven or eight miles north of its southwest corner, passed near Keene's toward Wayne City, south of the point where they crossed the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash (the former having been mistaken for 'Saline' river). On the 12th, they passed over Arrington prairie, (which Capt. Bowman had been led to call 'Cot Plains,') marching on between Jeffersonville and Fairfield, and south of Martin's creek; on the 13th, arrived early at the 'two Wabashes,' on a line a little north of the junction of Elm river with the Little Wabash; on the 14th, the men were engaged in making a canoe and other preparations for crossing. On the 15th, they crossed the wide and deep expanse of waters encountered there; 'it being then five miles in water to the opposite hills where we encamped.' They were now in Edwards county, at, or near the point where the base line crosses the Little Wabash. On the 16th, they passed near West Salem, then, crossed the Bon Pas river, (which had been mistaken for 'Fox' river.) 17th, 'Marched early and crossed several runs, very deep,' which answers to the tributaries of the Bon Pas on that line.

"They entered Lawrence county at its southwest corner, and, 'about an hour by sun, we got near the river Embarass;' and following down, west of that stream, after many hardships and privations; on the 21st, still concealed from the enemy, they crossed the Big Wabash near St. Francisville."

Woolard ends his discussion of the route here at St. Francisville. He does not trace the route north to the outskirts of Vincennes.

The third major study of the route was done by Harry T. Watts and Florence G. Watts of Vincennes, Indiana during the 1920s and 1930s. The results, however, were never published. Mr. Watts was an engineer and his wife a local historian. They carried on an extensive correspondence with a large number of individuals, most of them living in Illinois and residing in a broad area paralleling the supposed route Clark took from Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Like Hulbert, their general premise was that if they found the old Kaskaskia-Vincennes trail, they would also be discovering Clark's route. Their correspondence is contained in a file drawer cabinet at Vincennes University's Lewis Historical Library and is approximately 2 feet thick. In the 1960s an attempt was made by Myron Boehm, a former National Park Service employee, to correlate all the information in the Watt files into alternate routes on a present-day road map. All of the various routes Boehm plotted appear to be within a corridor several miles wide, except for one which angles up to Salem.

The fourth study pertaining to Clark's routes is John H. Long's paper entitled "Studying George Rogers Clark's Illinois Campaign with Maps", published in The French, The Indians and George Rogers Clark in the Illinois Country, 1977. A specialist in early maps and the geography of the United States at the Newberry Library in Chicago, Long believes it may not be possible to accurately retrace Clark's routes. A copy of his paper is in the Appendix.

CONCLUSIONS REGARDING WHICH ROUTE MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY CLARK

Due to the nature of the Clark campaign against Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes, and the passage of time, it may not be possible to trace exactly the route George Rogers Clark took from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia and then to Vincennes. However, after careful consideration of the available material, and in light of the constraints of time and the limited availability of staff, it is our conclusion that the route described by Hulbert may be reasonably accurate. With regard to both the Fort Massac and Vincennes legs, we believe that Hulbert has presented a logical argument for each route. He did extensive research in the Draper Collection, compared what was found there with both Clark's and Bowman's written records, and conducted an on the ground analysis. Supporting this conclusion is the fact that every major biographer of Clark shares the basic assumption that Clark basically followed the Vincennes Trace when permitted by the flooded condition of the countryside.

Woolard's contention regarding Clark's route is logical on its face and he tries to use historical material to support it. However, we believe there are good reasons for supporting the traditional theory as expounded in Hulbert's study. First, Clark made no effort to avoid the established hunter's road on his way from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia, where secrecy and the element of surprise were just as important as on the trek to Vincennes. Far from trying to avoid it, in fact, he actually sought it out. Second, in describing their journey from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, it appears likely that Clark or Bowman would have mentioned any deliberate decision to avoid the established route as being an essential part of their plans. To the contrary, Bowman in his entry for February 5th through the 7th writes, in part, "Made a good march for about nine hours; the road very bad, with mud and water." (Underlining is ours.) On February 12 he states, in part, "The road very bad from the immense quantity of rain that had fallen." (Underlining is ours). Third, Clark made no attempt to conceal his departure from Kaskaskia. Indeed, the sendoff for the Willing, the barge he outfitted with men and cannon and which he ordered to meet him at Vincennes, and his own departure were made during the day and were described as occasions in which the whole town participated. Fourth, Clark and would be travelling a distance of over 180 miles at the worst time of the year. It would not have been prudent to strike out overland through unknown country when floodwaters were high. Fifth, knowing that the area between Kaskaskia and Vincennes was likely to be flooded, it would have made sense to take the established route which followed the higher ground. Sixth, Clark did not expect to be discovered. In his memoirs he wrote, "Encouraged by the idea of greatness of the consequences that would attend our success - the season of the year being also favorable - as the enemy could not suppose that we should be so mad as to attempt to march eighty leagues through a drowned country in the depth of winter; that they would be off their guard and probably not think it worth while to keep out spies;"

Based on the descriptions provided by Hulbert, the material in the Draper and other historical collections, and the availability of both old maps and modern technology, such as satellite images, infra-red photography and digitizing and computer-enhanced graphics, it may well be possible to plot Clark's route with the degree of precision necessary under the National Trails System Act.

INVENTORY OF EXISTING INTERPRETIVE AND RECREATIONAL FEATURES
ALONG THE ROUTE

Clark's route from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia goes through Fort Massac State Park, and the Shawnee National Forest and passes close to Crab Orchard Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Kincaid Lake and Fort Kaskaskia State Park. The two large lakes are major water recreation areas.

Clark's route from Kaskaskia to Vincennes passes near Randolph County Recreation Area, Washington County Recreation Area, Sam Dale Lake Conservation Area, East Fork Lake, and Red Hills State Park and ends at George Rogers Clark National Historical Park. There are several other historic sites in Vincennes related to the settlement of the Northwest Territory, including Grouseland, the home of William Henry Harrison, a National Historic Landmark, the First Territorial Capitol, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, and Fort Knox II Site, all on the National Register of Historic Places, and the Old French House.

A list of existing interpretive and recreational features along the route is in the Appendix.

EVALUATION OF CLARK'S ROUTE MEETING CRITERIA OF NATIONAL TRAILS
SYSTEM ACT

We believe that Clark's route from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia and on to Vincennes meets the criteria for National Historic Trails as described in Sec. 5 (b) (11) National Trails System Act as we understand that criteria.

The three criteria are addressed below:

(A) The trails from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia and from there to Vincennes were established and important routes before Clark's arrival. If, as we believe, Clark followed these routes, they have even greater national significance. Although they long ago ceased to be used, we believe there is enough historical evidence to locate them with reasonable accuracy.

(B) The national significance of the Clark campaign is well established and has been recognized by the establishment of the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, in July 1966. While the high point of that campaign was the capture of Fort Sackville, the march by a small force of men through 300 miles of British controlled territory is an integral part of this important episode in American history. Clark could not have captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes had he not successfully made his way through the Illinois country under the most trying conditions. No matter which route Clark took, it would be

historically significant, due to the results of this campaign, which are credited by many historians with being the essential event that enabled the United States to acquire the region between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River from the British at the end of the Revolution.

If the second portion of Clark's trek across Illinois was over the old Kaskaskia - Vincennes Trace, then the route has even additional historic significance. It was the major transportation and communication corridor among the three most important towns in the Illinois country during the settlement of this region by the French in the 1700s. If Hulbert's premise and study is correct, it appears possible to determine, with sufficient accuracy, the location of Clark route in order to qualify it as a national historic trail.

Clark's capture of the British posts of Kaskaskia and Cahokia in the Illinois country, and of Vincennes on the Wabash River, was the high point of the American Revolution in the west. Although Clark was never able to achieve his ultimate objective of capturing Detroit, he successfully countered British and Indian attempts to drive the Americans out of the trans-Appalachian frontier during the remainder of the conflict. Clark's capture of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes, plus the skills of the American negotiators at the close of the Revolution, undoubtedly influenced the British to cede to the United States a vast area of land west of the Appalachian Mountains. This trans-Appalachian region, includes the present-day states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota.

The march of Clark and his small volunteer army of Americans and French across the flooded prairie and the capture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes in February 1779 will remain forever an example of incredible fortitude and bravery.

(C) The route has significant potential for public recreational use and historical interest. This is particularly true of the three major anchors of the route: Fort Massac State Park, Fort Kaskaskia State Park and associated historic sites in the area, and George Rogers Clark National Historical Park and the associated historic sites in Vincennes.

SUMMARY CONCLUSION ABOUT THE QUALIFICATION OF GEORGE ROGERS
CLARK'S ROUTE AS A POTENTIAL NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

In summary, we have reached the following conclusions: 1. Clark's route from Fort Massac to Kaskaskia and from there to Vincennes is significant in American history. (If, as it appears, Clark took the Vincennes Trace, the significance is even greater). 2. It is possible to locate these routes with reasonable accuracy and certainty. 3. Clark's exploits in the Illinois and Wabash country made an important contribution to American history, and are of national significance. 4. Clark's route has significant potential recreational use and historical interest.

March 7, 2002

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

E301

DESIGNATION OF GEORGE ROGERS
CLARK NORTHWEST CAMPAIGN
TRAIL FOR STUDY FOR POTENTIAL
ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL
TRAILS SYSTEM

SPEECH OF
HON. BARON P. HILL

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 2002

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 1963 and note that a George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail would not be complete without the inclusion of Clarksville, Indiana and the surrounding Falls of the Ohio area.

George Rogers Clark and his troops arrived at the Falls of the Ohio in late May of 1778, where they took possession of Corn Island. It was here that Clark trained his troops and first told them of a secret plan to attack British forts in the Illinois country. On June 24, 1778, Clark and his troops left the Falls to begin the Illinois campaign to take Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes.

Indiana takes great pride in General George Rogers Clark. State law directs the Governor to proclaim each February 25 as "George Rogers Clark Day" to mark the anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sackville at Vincennes. Not only did this great victory occur on what would later become part of Indiana, but General Clark and his men were granted 150,000 acres of land for their service by the state of Virginia in what is now Clark and Floyd counties, Indiana. One thousand acres overlooking the Falls of the Ohio River became Clarksville, Indiana. General Clark lived in Clarksville from 1803 to 1809.

Just recently, through a grant from the Ogle Foundation and individual contributions from community members, a representation cabin was placed on the site where Clark's original cabin overlooked the Falls of the Ohio. The significance of this site goes beyond General Clark. In 1803, Meriwether Lewis met General Clark's younger brother, William at the cabin to plan the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

I applaud Mr. Costello of Illinois for bringing forward this legislation because George Rogers Clark is a largely forgotten hero of the American revolution. He has been overshadowed by the success of his younger brother, William. Yet, through the sheer force of his personality, General Clark motivated his men to endure great hardship and do the impossible. His vision and leadership is credited by historians with assuring America's control of what later became the Northwest Territory.

I look forward to the establishment of the George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail and invite every American to visit the Falls of the Ohio to learn more about this important chapter of our nation's history.

HIGHLIGHTING IMPORTANCE OF
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support and highlight the importance of

International Women's Day on March 8. International Women's Day honors the history and important work of women around the world in their fight toward equality, justice, and peace. While this day symbolizes the advancement and great strides that have been made, this day also symbolizes the work that still needs to be done to break down the barriers and injustices women continue to face day after day.

In our nation and around the world, women continue to be victims of violence. Domestic violence, sexual assault, and rape are just a few forms of the injustices perpetrated against women. The statistics are startling. In our nation, at least 1 out of 6 women and girls has been beaten or sexually abused in her lifetime. Worldwide, the percentage increases dramatically to 1 out of every 3 women. These numbers speak to the continued and gross victimization that women face.

Here at home and around the world, we need to continue our efforts to ensure that women are provided with the safeguards, services, and tools they need, namely an education, to break the cycle of violence. Education empowers individuals and would give women the opportunity to be independent and self-reliant. No woman anywhere should have to continue to be a victim of violence and discrimination. International Women's Day represents this important goal.

IN HONOR OF VINCENT "JIMMY"
SUOZZI

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Vincent "Jimmy" Suozzi, who will be honored by the Glen Cove Council of PTA at a dinner on Sunday, March 10, 2002.

Jimmy Suozzi, former Mayor and current Controller of the City of Glen Cove, NY, was born in New York City and raised in the City of Glen Cove where he has lived ever since. Drafted into the army immediately after high school, Jimmy served our nation two years before attending St. John's University under the GI Bill. In 1950, Jimmy graduated with a BBA in Accounting and soon after began his brilliant career as a community leader in Glen Cove.

Jimmy's career in local politics began in the 1950s with his appointment to the Glen Cove Planning Board and he moved onto serve as the Deputy County Treasurer in the late 1960's. On January 1, 1973, Vincent "Jimmy" Suozzi was appointed Mayor of the City of Glen Cove, and was then elected by the citizens of his city four times between 1975 and 1984. Among his many accomplishments during his 11 years as Glen Cove's chief executive, Jimmy Suozzi centralized control of the various city departments, established celebration of Martin Luther King Day, and had Sturmo, Italy declared the sister city of Glen Cove.

Jimmy has always been an active, outstanding and dedicated member of the Glen Cove Community. He recalls being one of the first altar boys at St. Rocco's Church, where today he is the chairman of the St. Rocco's Annual Feast. As a young man, Jimmy worked hard with the Glen Cove Community Chest to

raise money for the Community House in the Orchard, an afterschool center servicing all the children in the neighborhood. As a father, Jimmy was active in the Coles School PTA and Glen Cove High School PTSA. Today, in addition to being a member of the Sons of Italy, Knights of Columbus, VFW and American Legion, Jimmy is a devoted father, grandfather and husband. Married to Theresa M. Cloffs since 1950, they have raised seven children, all who graduated from Glen Cove High School.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I honor such an exceptional individual. I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in commending Vincent "Jimmy" Suozzi for his life-long dedication to the Glen Cove Community.

HONORING MEXICAN PAINTER
RAUL ANGUIANO

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 87th birthday of Maestro Raul Anguiano, a prolific Mexican painter and muralist whose career has spanned 68 years.

Born in 1915 in Guadalajara, Mexico, Mr. Anguiano began studying painting at an early age. In 1934, he moved to Mexico City to begin his artistic career as a muralist and instructor. He quickly became part of the second generation of 20th century Mexican muralists known as the Mexican School of Painting, which attempted to make art accessible to the people and depict their reality.

Mr. Anguiano's murals portray the true heart of Mexico by depicting the indigenous people as well as the workers of the country. His murals can be found throughout North and South America and Europe, and one entitled "Crucifixion" was recently acquired by the Vatican. He has participated in both individual and public exhibitions internationally, including in Mexico, the United States, Chile, Germany, Russia, France and Cuba.

His talent led Mr. Anguiano to become not only a celebrated painter and muralist but also a literary illustrator and teacher. He has illustrated several books and taught at renowned art schools throughout Mexico, as well as in France and the United States.

In 1952, Mr. Anguiano completed one of his most famous paintings called "La Espina" or "The Thorn", which was influenced by his travels throughout the Mayan regions of Mexico. The painting portrays a woman with Indian features who is working intently to remove a thorn from her foot. Although the scene depicted is not extraordinary in and of itself, Mr. Anguiano's stunning depiction reveals the importance of everyday activities.

This acclaimed muralist's most recent work is a mural for East Los Angeles College, a community college which serves the students of my district. This mural has brought international attention to the school and the community it serves, and I am grateful for his kind contribution.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing this incredible Mexican artist.

THE JUDICIAL IMPROVEMENTS
ACT OF 2002

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the "Judicial Improvements Act of 2002." This legislation constitutes a noncontroversial fine-tuning of an existing statute, the "Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980" (the 1980 Act), which permits individuals to file complaints against federal judges for inappropriate behavior.

Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property conducted an oversight hearing on the operations of federal judicial misconduct statutes on November 29, 2001. The witnesses at the hearing were united in their general praise for the Third Branch. Their respect for the federal judiciary is also shared by the members of the Subcommittee. Still, no federal entity is immune from periodic evaluation.

Consistent with our obligations to conduct oversight, the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, Representative HOWARD BERMAN, and I are introducing this bill that will reorganize the 1980 Act by re-codifying it as a new chapter of title 28 of the U.S. Code. The legislation will also clarify the responsibilities of a circuit chief judge in making initial evaluations of a complaint. In addition, section 3 of the bill resolves an existing conflict governing recused judges and whether their votes should count in determining a majority by a circuit to sit en banc.

The changes set forth in the "Judicial Improvements Act of 2002" are largely based on procedures that the judges themselves have developed through the years. The construct for the bill, based as it is on self-regulation, indicates that Congress and the American people retain great confidence in the ability of federal judges to identify and correct misconduct among their own colleagues.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I failed to highlight the contributions of three individuals who helped to draft this bill. They are Professor Arthur Hellman of the Pittsburgh School of Law; Mike Remington, former Chief Counsel of our Subcommittee; and Sandy Strokoff of the Office of Legislative Counsel. The Subcommittee appreciates the energy, time, and talent that they invested in this project.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to support the "Judicial Improvements Act of 2002," and I thank the Speaker.

HONORING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF LOCAL 318 INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 70th Anniversary of Local 318, International Union of Operating Engineers in Marion, Illinois.

Local 318 has 1125 members, which represents most of southernmost Illinois. Ron Herring, who is currently the Business Manager for 318, oversees the operations of the union. For Ron, being an operating engineer is more than just a job; it is a way of life. Ron's father, who is now retired, has been a member of the union for 53 years.

Back in 1932, during the Great Depression, a construction company came to Saline County, Illinois to do drainage work on the Saline River. They hired local people, some of them out of work coal miners. Working conditions were bad. Two workers on the job, brothers Ted and Prentiss Carathurs of Indiana, encouraged local men hired for the job to apply for an Operating Engineers Charter. It took seven names to apply, and since there were only 5 local men, the five split the fee in order to include the Carathurs brothers name to make the seven names needed for the application.

Soon, others joined in and on June 1, 1932, Laborer's International Representative William "Whitey" Stuhler came to Harrisburg, Illinois and presented the Union's charter. Local 318 was born.

Local 318's first Business Manager was Arley Sheldon, the founder. He was the Local's Business Manager from June 1, 1932 to October 12, 1948. After Arley's term, 318 has had six Business Managers; Stanley Medley 1948-1965; Wardell Riggs 1965-1980; L. Dale Choate 1980-1987; Lester D. Allen 1987-1989; Bradley O. Williams 1990-1993; Anthony Ron Herring 1993-present.

Over the years, 318 has seen plenty of changes especially in equipment. From the days of mules pulling scrapers to the use of modern computerized systems in dozers, cranes and trucks. They have come from the days of Bloody Williamson County when the UMWA was battling for workers' rights from 1949 through 1959 when this country was almost 85% union. 318 met in local kitchens, halls and rooms throughout southern Illinois. They participate in hundreds of projects across the southern portion of the state. Local 318's service area has been 100% union and continues to be under 318's leadership.

From the first project in the 20's on the Saline River, flood aid assistance in Harrisburg in 1937, construction of the Illinois Ordnance plant, the "Big Inch" pipeline project, the Joppa Power Plant, construction of Interstates 57, 24, and 64, the Dog Island Dam project and cleanup work at Crab Orchard, Local 318 has continued to provide quality work.

Founded in 1896, the International Union of Operating Engineers today has 400,000 members nationwide in some 170 local unions. It is the 12th largest union in the AFL-CIO. Further, nearly 100 apprenticeships and training programs ensure that union members are highly trained and highly skilled. The union offers employment and training opportunities to all.

Local 318, like other Building Trades, are involved in many community activities and educational programs for children. 318 has a program that begins introducing students, even at the grade school level, to the trade in hopes that they develop another dedicated operator prepared to assist southern Illinois. It was the first labor union in Illinois to take this step.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 70th Anniversary of Local 318 of the International Union of Operating Engi-

neers and wish their members and their families the very best for the future.

CONGRATULATING AMANDA
NETZEL

HON. JOSEPH M. HOFFEL

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 7, 2002

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Amanda Wetzel, who was recently named a George Mitchell Scholarship recipient for 2002-2003. Amanda was 1 of only 12 scholars nationwide selected for this prestigious award. The scholarship will include a year of postgraduate study in Northern Ireland.

The George Mitchell Scholarship is awarded to American students who have demonstrated the highest standards of academic excellence, leadership, and community service. Since its inception in 1998, the Mitchell scholarship is recognized among the most prestigious fellowships for international study. The program is named in honor of former Senator George J. Mitchell and is administered by the United States-Ireland Alliance, a nonprofit organization based in Washington, DC.

In May, Amanda will receive her bachelor's degree in International Politics from Penn State University. While attending Penn State, Amanda has served as director of the Innovation and Quality Team Program at the Schreyer Institute for Innovative Learning. She directed groups who provided feedback and policy based recommendations to improve meaningful teaming in Penn State classes. She also interned at the U.S. Consulate in Belfast and as intern in the European Affairs Bureau at the State Department.

Amanda is a hard-working, dedicated student and American. I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize Amanda Wetzel for her commitment and achievement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 7, 2002

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, due to the California State primary on March 5, 2002, I was in my congressional district and unable to be present for rollcall votes 47-50. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 47, 48, and 50; and "nay" on rollcall vote 49.

RECOGNIZING CIVIL AIR PATROL
FOR 60 YEARS OF SERVICE TO
UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, February 28, 2002

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H. Con. Res. 311, recognizing the Civil Air Patrol for 60 years of service to the United States.

Water Optimization Feasibility study for Oregon River Basins: H.R. 1883, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River basin, Oregon; **Pages H706-07**

George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail: H.R. 1963, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System; **Pages H707-08**

Expressing Support for the Government of Colombia: H. Res. 358, expressing support for the democratically elected Government of Columbia and its efforts to counter threats from United States-designated foreign terrorist organizations; **Pages H710-15**

Hunting Seasons for Migratory Mourning Doves: The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 275, expressing the sense of the Congress that hunting seasons for migratory mourning doves should be modified so that individuals have a fair and equitable opportunity to hunt such birds. **Pages H708-10**

Earlier, the House agreed to H. Res. 353, the rule that provided for consideration of the concurrent resolution by voice vote. **Pages H693-96**

Presidential Message—Quotas on Steel Imports: On Tuesday, March 5, read a message from the President wherein he transmitted documents that describe his actions on the imports of certain steel products—referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered printed (H. Doc. 107-185).

See Congressional Record of March 5 at Page H685

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H692-93, H700, and H715-16. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 5:55 p.m.

Committee Meetings

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FDA APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies held a hearing on Marketing and Regulatory Programs. Testimony was heard from the following officials of the USDA: Stephen B. Dewhurst, Budget Officer; William Hawks, Under Secretary, Marketing and Regulatory Programs; Bobby R. Acord, Administrator, Animal and

Plant Health Inspection Service; A.J. Yates, Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service; and David R. Shipman, Acting Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary held a hearing on Secretary of State. Testimony was heard from Colin L. Powell, Secretary of State.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a hearing on Fiscal Year 2003 Navy/Marine Corps Budget Overview. Testimony was heard from the following officials of the Department of the Navy, Department of Defense: Gordon R. England, Secretary, Adm. Vernon Clark, USN, Chief, Naval Operations; and Gen. James L. Jones, USMC, Commandant, Marine Corps.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development held a hearing on Department of Energy. Testimony was heard from Spencer Abraham, Secretary of Energy.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior held a hearing on National Endowment for the Humanities, and on National Endowment for the Arts. Testimony was heard from Bruce Cole, Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities, and Eileen B. Mason, Acting Chairperson and Senior Deputy Chairperson, National Endowment for the Arts.

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education held a hearing on Secretary of Health and Human Service's Budget Overview. Testimony was heard from Tommy G. Thompson, Secretary of Health and Human Services.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction held a hearing on Navy and on Air Force. Testimony was heard from the following officials of the Department of the Air Force: Nelson F. Gibbs, Assistant Secretary, Installations, Environment and Logistics; and Maj. Gen. Earnest O. Robbins II, HQ, USAF, The Civil Engineer, Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and Logistics.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TRACKING

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Subcommittee on Public Health concluded hearings to examine the improvement of surveillance of chronic conditions and potential links to environmental exposures, after receiving testimony from Senator Reid; Richard J. Jackson, Director, National Center for Environmental Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Henry Falk, Assistant Administrator, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; and Kenneth Olden, Director, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, all of the Department of Health and Human Services; John Harris, California Birth Defects Monitoring Program, Oakland, on behalf of the March of Dimes; F. Ed Thompson, Jr., Mississippi State Department of Health, Jackson, on behalf of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials; George D. Thurston, New York University School of Medicine Institute of Environmental Medicine, New York, New York, on behalf of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences' Community Outreach and Education Program; Thomas A. Burke, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; and Shelley A. Hearne, Trust for America's Health, Washington, D.C.

CABLE AND SATELLITE COMPETITION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition, and Business and Consumer Rights concluded hearings to examine cable and satellite television competition, focusing on the proposed merger between the two largest satellite television companies in the country, EchoStar Communications and DirecTV, and the question of the application of antitrust laws to such merger, after receiving testimony from Robert Pitofsky, Georgetown University Law Center, former Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and Gene Kimmelman, Consumers Union, and Edward O. Fritts, National Association of Broadcasters, all of Washington, D.C.; Missouri State Attorney General Jeremiah W. Nixon, Jefferson City; Eddy W. Hartenstein, DirecTV, Inc., El Segundo, California; and Charles W. Ergen, EchoStar Communication Corporation, Littleton, Colorado.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee meets again on Wednesday, March 13.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 33 public bills, H.R. 3857-3889; and 8 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 339-342, and H. Res. 358, 359, 361, 362, were introduced. **Pages H736-37**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 1870, to provide for the sale of certain real property within the Newlands Project in Nevada, to the city of Fallon, Nevada, amended (H. Rept. 107-366); and

H. Res. 360 providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 3090, to provide tax incentives for economic recovery (H. Rept. 107-367). **Page H736**

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of Tuesday, March 5 by a yeas-and-nays vote of 352 yeas to 43 nays with 1 voting "present", Roll No. 48. **Pages H689, H692-93**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Earlier, the House

agreed to H. Res. 354, the rule that provided for consideration of motions to suspend the rules today by voice vote and to order the previous question by a yeas-and-nays vote of 218 yeas to 191 nays, Roll No. 49. **Pages H696-H700**

Bicentennial Anniversary of West Point: S.J. Res. 32, congratulating the United States Military Academy at West Point on its bicentennial anniversary, and commending its outstanding contributions to the Nation (agreed to by a yeas-and-nays vote of 407 yeas to one nay, Roll No. 50) clearing the measure for the President. **Pages H700-04, H715-16**

Settlement of Tribal Claims Application of the Statute of Limitations: S. 1857, to encourage the negotiated settlement of tribal claims clearing the measure for the President. **Pages H704-05**

Sale of Property to Fallon, Nevada: H.R. 1870, to provide for the sale of certain real property within the Newlands Project in Nevada, to the city of Fallon, Nevada; **Pages H705-06**

to grow the crops that feed us all. This bill will set a process in motion that will allow the farmers to leave more water in stream while maintaining their current yields.

The bill is supported by the Burnt River Irrigation District, the Power Valley Water Control District, the Baker Valley Irrigation District, the Owyhee Irrigation District, the Owyhee Ditch Company, the Vale Oregon Irrigation District, and the Warm Springs Irrigation District. It is a simple, straightforward bill that deserves our support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1883. This bill is a simple and discretionary authorization to allow the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study on water optimization in three river basins in northeastern Oregon. The bill would authorize appropriations as are necessary to carry out the study.

During the summer there is no remaining unappropriated water in these river basins. In low-water years, available water may be inadequate to supply junior water rights holders. The Bureau of Reclamation developed the multi-purpose irrigation facilities in these basins, but the projects are now operated by the local water users. Local interests want to continue the involvement of the Bureau of Reclamation to construct small-scale water management projects, and H.R. 1883 provides for the study of appropriate projects. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1883.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his support of the legislation. I appreciate the assistance of the minority in helping us move this bill forward. It will be good for fish. It will be good for farmers. I urge passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1883.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGNATION OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NORTHWEST CAMPAIGN TRAIL FOR STUDY FOR POTENTIAL ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 1963) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1963

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NORTHWEST CAMPAIGN TRAIL FOR STUDY FOR POTENTIAL ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(41) GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NORTHWEST CAMPAIGN TRAIL.—The George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail, tracing the water route and overland route of the 1778 and 1779 expedition of Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark and his Virginia militia against the British in which he captured the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in what is now Illinois, and twice captured Vincennes, in what is now Indiana."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1963, introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), would amend the National Trail System to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct the suitability and feasibility study for including the route taken by Colonel George Rogers Clark during the American Revolutionary War as part of the National Trails System.

Colonel George Rogers Clark, the older brother of William Clark of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, led a daring and, some might say, suicidal mission 180 miles from Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and I probably fouled that up, through flooded prairies and freezing temperatures in 1779 to capture British Lt. Colonel Henry Hamilton in Vincennes, Indiana.

Colonel Hamilton, also known as "hair buyer," supported the Indian Nations west of the Appalachian Mountains by paying for the scalps of our pioneers.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of this historic act, the British ceded what is now Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the eastern portion of Minnesota to the United States. Mr. Speaker, this bill is supported by the majority and the minority of the committee and the administration. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1963.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1963, introduced by our colleague from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), provides for a study of the route used by George Rogers Clark and his troops during the military campaign of 1778 and 1779 in what is now Illinois and Indiana. From February 5 through the 23rd, 1779, Lt. Colonel George Rogers Clark and his Virginia militia marched 180 miles through freezing weather and flooded country side to defeat British Lt. General Henry Hamilton and his troops. During this campaign the Americans captured the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in what is now Illinois, and twice captured Vincennes, in what is now Indiana.

The military campaign conducted by George Rogers Clark is regarded as an important event in the Revolutionary War.

The purpose of the trail study authorized by H.R. 1963 would be to determine whether portions of the route used in that campaign meet the criteria for designation as a national historic trail.

Mr. Speaker, the George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail would commemorate a historic march and campaign. I support a trail study of this important event in American history. I commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) for his legislation, and I urge its passage by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO).

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1963, legislation I introduced to authorize the study to include the path taken by George Rogers Clark into our National Trails System.

George Rogers Clark was born in 1752, the second oldest of 10 children and the older brother of William Clark of Lewis and Clark fame.

□ 1315

During the Revolutionary War in 1778, Clark led his troops from Redstone, Pennsylvania, to Kaskaskia, Illinois, which is in the Congressional District I am privileged to represent. They surprised Kaskaskia on the night of July 4, 1778, and occupied the fort and town without a single shot being fired. Clark offered the French settlers in Kaskaskia the privileges of American citizenship and won the support of the French in the region. He also won the neutrality of the Native Americans.

This support was key as Clark led his troops on the final leg of their journey as they moved to overtake the British in Vincennes, Indiana. Banking on the element of surprise, Clark led his troops across what is now known as the State of Illinois, from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. The journey would normally take between 5 and 6 days, but because of the freezing flood waters, the journey took 18 days. At times in icy water up to their shoulders, it was

Clark's determined leadership that led his men through this incredible mid-winter journey.

Once arriving in Vincennes on February 23, 1779, Clark and his men forced the British to surrender just 2 days later on February 25, 1779. As a result of Clark's outstanding military achievements, the British ceded a vast area of land to the United States, which is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a portion of Minnesota. His actions were paramount in the establishment of the upper Midwest.

The designation of the George Rogers Clark Trail would pay homage to an American hero who is seldom recognized for his contributions in American history. The designation would also promote tourism in three of Illinois' State historic sites and draw visitors to retrace Clark's historic path. Tourism is a growing and very important industry in southern Illinois, and establishing a national trail would be highly beneficial to the region.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge my colleagues to join me in authorizing a study to designate the route of George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War for potential addition to the National Trails System, and I thank the chairman of the committee and the ranking member for bringing this legislation to the floor today.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to point out that our side pronounced the names correctly.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1963.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous material in the RECORD on the four bills just considered, S. 1857, H.R. 1870, H.R. 1883, and H.R. 1963.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HUNTING SEASONS FOR MIGRATORY MOURNING DOVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BALLENGER). Pursuant to House Resolution 353 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 275.

□ 1319

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 275) expressing the sense of the Congress that hunting seasons for migratory mourning doves should be modified so that individuals have a fair and equitable opportunity to hunt such birds, with Mr. SHIMKUS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the concurrent resolution is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As the author of H. Con. Res. 275, I am pleased to present this legislation to provide badly needed relief to millions of dove hunters throughout the United States.

Mourning doves are the most widely distributed and harvested game bird in North America. Dove hunting is a cherished and honored tradition in this country. Dove hunters pay millions of dollars in excise taxes each year that are deposited in the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund. These monies are used to acquire and manage thousands of acres of critical wetlands that provide essential habitat for many species of migratory birds.

Under current law, the hunting season for doves and all migratory bird games is September 1 to March 10 of each year. I am not aware of the rationale for these arbitrary dates and there is little, if any, discussion as to why that period was selected. While these dates may be fine for dove hunters in Southern California, they have a long-term negative impact on sportsmen in dozens of northern States. In fact, because of rapidly changing weather conditions, it is not unusual to have a dove hunting that lasts less than a week or even just a day in States like Colorado, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, et cetera.

Furthermore, this is not simply a western States problem. I have been told that even States like Maryland have a very short dove hunting season.

The goal of this legislation is to allow all hunters a fair and equal opportunity to pursue doves. Under the

terms of this resolution, the Bush administration would be asked to begin discussions with the other signatories of the Migratory Bird Treaty with the goal of moving the season up from September 1 to the last week of August. Thirty-four northern States would be eligible for this earlier opening in the dove season.

I have been advised by wildlife biologists that the last week of August is the traditional week that doves are not sitting on their nests, and that by advancing the hunting season it would not have an adverse effect on migratory dove populations. In addition, game managers will be free to update any regulations necessary to allow for a lengthened season and this legislation would not affect those States that do not have a dove hunting season.

This measure is supported by a number of conservation organizations, including the Grand National Waterfowl Association, Quail Unlimited, Safari Club International, and the U.S. Sportsmen's Alliance.

In summary, all hunters should have an equitable chance to harvest this tasty but apparently thin-skinned little bird. This is a common-sense solution to a problem that has frustrated northern hunters for years.

I urge an "aye" vote so that all hunters can have an equal shot.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, neither myself nor the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), have objected to H. Con. Res. 275. The nonbinding resolution of the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), chairman of the committee, seeks to expand the hunting season for mourning doves in the United States.

As I have stated during consideration of the resolution in the Committee on Resources and again at yesterday's meeting of the Committee on Rules, the nonbinding context of the resolution does not make this a contentious matter at all.

Nevertheless, if a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, I think it is worth repeating that even if this legislation were to pass, several important issues would have to be addressed nationally and internationally before the intent of the resolution becomes reality. Amending the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the underlying Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds would not be routine. In fact, no one should underestimate the potential difficulties.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the underlying Convention agreed to by the United States and Great Britain in 1916 are two of our Nation's earliest and most enduring conservation agreements; and, as I have



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

Honorable James V. Hansen
Chairman, Committee on Resources
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

NOV 14 2001

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter sets forth the views of the Department of the Interior on H. R. 1963. This bill would amend the National Trails System Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the route used by George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, as a potential addition to the National Trails System.

The Department supports H. R. 1963 with an amendment to clarify the boundary of the area to be studied. However, in light of the President's commitment to reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance needs within the National Park System, we will neither request funding for this study in this fiscal year, so as to focus available time and resources on completing previously authorized studies, nor be able to begin the study until at least fiscal year 2003, as there are 39 authorized studies that are pending, and we only expect to complete a few of those this year. Furthermore, in order to better plan for the future of our national parks, we believe that studies should carefully examine the full life cycle operation and maintenance costs that would result from each alternative considered. Additionally, our support of this study legislation should not be interpreted to mean that the Department would necessarily support designations that may be recommended by the study.

H. R. 1963 calls for the completion of a study of the George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail. This trail traces the water and overland route of the 1778 and 1779 expedition of Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark and his Virginia militia against the British in which he captured the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in what is now Illinois, and twice captured Vincennes, in what is now Indiana.

George Rogers Clark was one of the prominent figures of the American frontier. Born in Virginia in 1752, he migrated to the wilderness beyond the Appalachians in 1772. By 1775 he had gained a position of leadership in the Kentucky region. In 1778, Clark led a campaign into what became the Northwest Territory and captured the British posts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia on the Mississippi River and Vincennes on the Wabash River, although British forces from Detroit successfully recaptured the fort at Vincennes late in 1778. In February of 1779, Clark marched with about 170 men across 180 miles of frozen, flooded plains, at times wading in icy waters reaching their shoulders, to recapture the fort at Vincennes. The mission took three weeks and is regarded as one of the boldest in American history. As a result of this campaign, Clark

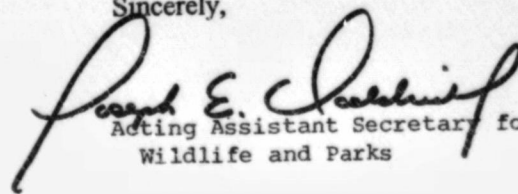
assured American control of the Northwest Territory – a region that would include the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and a portion of Minnesota.

In April of 1989, at the request of former Congressman Glenn Poshard, the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service prepared a preliminary assessment of whether the routes of George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War would qualify for study as a National Historic Trail. Based on available information, the assessment concluded that the routes taken by Clark in 1778-1779 may meet the criteria for National Historic Trails. The next step would be for Congress to authorize a study to determine if the route indeed meets the criteria and whether it would be suitable and feasible for establishment as a National Historic Trail.

The 1989 assessment suggested that if a formal study is authorized that it would be appropriate to include not only the portions of the campaign that took place in what is now Illinois and Indiana, but also Clark's route down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers from the point of origin near Pittsburgh. We recommend that H. R. 1963 be amended to specify that the boundaries of the study will include Clark's entire route from near Pittsburgh to Vincennes.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,



Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and
Wildlife and Parks

cc: Nick J. Rahall

Watson, of Montana, to be Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, both of the Department of the Interior, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf. Ms. Chu was introduced by Senator Domenici, Ms. Cook was introduced by Senator Craig, and Ms. Watson was introduced by Senator Watson.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded hearings on the nominations of Callie V. Granade, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama, Marcia S. Krieger, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, James C. Mahan, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, Philip R. Martinez, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, C. Ashley Royal, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia, and Mauricio J. Tamargo, of Florida, to be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf. Ms. Granade was introduced by Senator Sessions, Ms. Krieger was introduced by Senators Campbell and Allard, Mr. Mahan was introduced by Senators Reid and Ensign, Mr. Martinez was intro-

duced by Senators Gramm and Hutchison, Mr. Royal was introduced by Senators Cleland and Miller, and Mr. Tamargo was introduced by Senators Graham and Warner, and Representatives Ros-Lehtinen and Meek.

COPS PROGRAM

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime and Drugs concluded hearings to examine the future of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program of the Department of Justice, focusing on a comprehensive study chronicling its relationship to local and national crime rates, after receiving testimony from Viet D. Dinh, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy, Department of Justice; Lonnie Westphal, Colorado State Patrol, Denver, on behalf of the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Steve Young, Marion City Police Department, Marion, Delaware, on behalf of the Fraternal Order of Police; Jihong Zhao, University of Nebraska Department of Criminal Justice, Omaha; Mike Brown, Bedford County Sheriffs' Office, Bedford, Virginia, on behalf of the National Sheriffs' Association; David B. Muhlhausen, Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C.; and Thomas P. Gordon, New Castle County, Delaware.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 16 public bills, H.R. 3296, 3404-3418; 1 private bill, H.R. 3419; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 76-77, and H. Res. 302-304, were introduced. **Pages H8948-49**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 1576, to designate the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests in the State of Colorado, amended (H. Rept. 107-316);

H.R. 1925, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Waco Mammoth Site Area in Waco, Texas, as a unit of the National Park System, amended (H. Rept. 107-317);

H.R. 1963, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vin-

cennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System (H. Rept. 107-318);

H.R. 3334, to designate the Richard J. Guadagno Headquarters and Visitors Center at Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge, California (H. Rept. 107-319);

H.R. 3129, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 for the United States Customs Service for antiterrorism, drug interdiction, and other operations, for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, for the United States International Trade Commission, amended (H. Rept. 107-320);

Conference report on H.R. 2944, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002 (H. Rept. 107-321);

H. Res. 305, providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (H. Rept. 107-322);

The Committee also held a hearing to review the USDA Biosecurity Programs and Authorities. Testimony was heard from James R. Moseley, Deputy Secretary, USDA.

BIO-TERRORISM AND PROPOSALS TO COMBAT TERRORISM

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Held a hearing on bioterrorism and proposals to combat terrorism. Testimony was heard from Tommy Thompson, Secretary of Health and Human Services.

CYBER SECURITY

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Consumer Protection held a hearing entitled "Cyber Security: Private-Sector Efforts Addressing Cyber Threats." Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

RAISING HEALTH AWARENESS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled "Raising Health Awareness Through Examining Benign Brain Tumor Cancer, Alpha One, and Breast Implant Issues." Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

NATION'S CAPITAL—EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Committee on Government Reform: Subcommittee on the District of Columbia held a hearing on the "Emergency Preparedness in the Nation's Capital—Economic Impact of Terrorists Attacks." Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT

Committee on House Administration: Ordered reported, as amended, H.R. 3295, Help America Vote Act of 2001.

AFRICA—WAR ON GLOBAL TERRORISM

Committee on International Relations: Subcommittee on Africa held a hearing on Africa and the War on Global Terrorism. Testimony was heard from Susan E. Rice, former Assistant Secretary, Department of State; and public witnesses.

NORTHEAST ASIA AFTER 9/11

Committee on International Relations: Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific held a hearing on Northeast Asia after 9/11: Regional Trends and Interests. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Ordered reported the following bills: H.R. 3275, amended, to implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorists Bombings to strengthen criminal laws relating to attacks on places of public use, to imple-

ment the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, to combat terrorism and defend the Nation against terrorist acts; H.R. 3209, amended, Anti-Hoax Terrorism Act of 2001; H.R. 3030, Basic Pilot Extension Act of 2001; and H.R. 1022, Community Recognition Act of 2001.

IMMIGRATION REFORM AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims held a hearing on H.R. 3231, Immigration Reform and Accountability Act of 2001. Testimony was heard from James W. Ziglar, Commissioner, INS, Department of Justice; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands approved for full Committee action the following bills: H.R. 38, amended, Homestead National Monument of America Additions Act; H.R. 1925, amended, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Waco Mammoth Site Area in Waco, Texas, as a unit of the National Park System; H.R. 1963, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman, George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System; H.R. 2234, amended, Tumacacori National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2001; H.R. 2238, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire Fern Lakes and the surrounding watershed in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee for addition to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park; and H.R. 2440, amended, to rename Wolf Trap Farm Park as "Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts."

SAME DAY CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION REPORTED FROM THE RULES COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE REPORT TO IMPROVE AVIATION SECURITY

Committee on Rules: Granted, by voice vote, a resolution waiving clause 6(a) of rule XIII (requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a rule on the same day it is reported from the Rules Committee) against certain resolutions reported from the Rules Committee. The resolution applies the waiver to any special rule reported on the legislative day of November 16, 2001, providing for the consideration or disposition of a conference report to accompany the bill (S. 1447) to improve aviation security, and for other

Retirement Security Advice Act: The House passed H.R. 2269, to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the provision of retirement investment advice to workers managing their retirement income assets by a recorded vote of 280 yeas to 144 nays, Roll No. 442.

Pages H8189-H8215

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of H. Rept. 107-289 was considered as adopted. Page H8191

Rejected the Andrews amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part B of H. Rept. 107-289 and made in order by the rule by a yeas-and-nays vote of 180 yeas to 243 nays, Roll No. 441. Page H8214

Earlier agreed to the unanimous consent request by Representative Fletcher notwithstanding the operation of the previous question, that the Chair may postpone further consideration of the bill to a time designated by the Speaker on this legislative day

Page H8210

H. Res. 288, the rule that provided for consideration of the bill was agreed to by voice vote.

Page H8214

Recess: The House recessed at 1:30 p.m. and reconvened at 2:39 p.m. Page H8213

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures that were debated on Tuesday, Nov. 13. Page H8215

Urging Expedited Assistance to Children Affected by the Terrorist Attacks on September 11: H. Con. Res. 228, amended, expressing the sense of the Congress that the children who lost one or both parents or a guardian in the September 11, 2001, World Trade Center and Pentagon tragedies (including the aircraft crash in Somerset County, Pennsylvania) should be provided with all necessary assistance, services, and benefits and urging the heads of Federal agencies responsible for providing such assistance, services and benefits to give the highest possible priority to providing such assistance, services and benefits to those children (agreed to by a yeas-and-nays vote of 418 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 443. Agreed to amend the title);

Pages H8215-16

Best Pharmaceuticals for Children: H.R. 2887, amended, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to improve the safety and efficacy of pharmaceuticals for children (agreed to by a yeas-and-nays vote of 338 yeas to 86 nays, Roll No. 444); and

Page H8216

Time in Schools for Prayer or Reflection Against the Forces of International Terrorism: H. Con. Res. 239, expressing the sense of Congress that schools in

the United States should set aside a sufficient period of time to allow children to pray for, or quietly reflect on behalf of, the Nation during this time of struggle against the forces of international terrorism (agreed to by a yeas-and-nays vote of 297 yeas to 125 nays with 1 voting "present", Roll No. 445).

Pages H8216-17

Sudan Peace Act—Request A Conference: The House passed S. 180, to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan, after amending it to contain the text of H.R. 2052, to facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan, as passed the House. H.R. 2052 was then laid on the table. Subsequently, the House insisted on its amendment and asked for a conference with the Senate. Appointed as conferees for consideration of the Senate bill and the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Chairman Hyde and Representatives Gilman, Smith of New Jersey, Ros-Lehtinen, Royce, Tancredo, Lantos, Berman, Payne, and McKinney. For consideration of sections 8 and 9 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Chairman Oxley and Representatives Baker, Bachus, LaFalce, and Frank.

Pages H8217-19

Making Continuing Appropriations for FY 2001: The House passed H.J. Res. 74, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001 through December 7, 2001. The joint resolution was considered by unanimous consent. Pages H8219-27

Presidential Message—Arctic Research Plan: Read a message from the President wherein he transmitted the seventh biennial revision (2002-2006) to the United States Arctic Research Plan referred to the Committee on Science. Page H8227

Amendments: Amendments ordered printed pursuant to the rule appear on page H8249

Senate messages: Messages received from the Senate appear on pages H8213, H8217.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four yeas-and-nays votes and one recorded vote developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H8214, H8214-15, H8215, H8216, H8216-17. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and at 7:45 p.m. stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Committee Meetings

**BUENA VISTA WATERSHED PROPOSAL;
USDA BIOSECURITY PROGRAMS**

Committee on Agriculture: Approved the Buena Vista Watershed Proposal.

**STATEMENT OF DR. MICHAEL SOUKUP, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
NATURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP AND SCIENCE, NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS,
RECREATION, AND PUBLIC LANDS, OF THE HOUSE RESOURCES
COMMITTEE, CONCERNING H. R. 1963, TO AMEND THE NATIONAL
TRAILS SYSTEM ACT TO DESIGNATE THE ROUTE TAKEN BY AMERICAN
SOLDIER AND FRONTIERSMAN GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND HIS MEN
DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO CAPTURE THE BRITISH FORTS
AT KASKASKIA AND CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS, AND VINCENNES, INDIANA,
FOR STUDY FOR POTENTIAL ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL TRAILS
SYSTEM.**

October 16, 2001

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the Department of the Interior's views on H. R. 1963. This bill would amend the National Trails System Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the route used by George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, as a potential addition to the National Trails System.

The Department supports H. R. 1963 with an amendment to clarify the boundary of the area to be studied. However, in light of the President's commitment to reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance needs within the National Park System, we will neither request funding for this study in this fiscal year, so as to focus available time and resources on completing previously authorized studies, nor be able to begin the study until at least fiscal year 2003, as there are 39 authorized studies that are pending, and we only expect to complete a few of those this year. Furthermore, in order to better plan for the future of our national parks, we believe that studies should carefully examine the full life cycle operation and maintenance costs that would result from each alternative considered. Additionally, our support of this study legislation should not be interpreted

to mean that the Department would necessarily support designations that may be recommended by the study.

H. R. 1963 calls for the completion of a study of the George Rogers Clark Northwest Campaign Trail. This trail traces the water and overland route of the 1778 and 1779 expedition of Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark and his Virginia militia against the British in which he captured the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in what is now Illinois, and twice captured Vincennes, in what is now Indiana.

George Rogers Clark was one of the prominent figures of the American frontier. Born in Virginia in 1752, he migrated to the wilderness beyond the Appalachians in 1772. By 1775 he had gained a position of leadership in the Kentucky region.

In 1778, Clark led a campaign into what became the Northwest Territory and captured the British posts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia on the Mississippi River and Vincennes on the Wabash River, although British forces from Detroit successfully recaptured the fort at Vincennes late in 1778.

In February of 1779 Clark marched with about 170 men across 180 miles of frozen, flooded plains, at times wading in icy waters reaching their shoulders, to recapture the fort at Vincennes. The mission took three weeks and is regarded as one of the boldest in American history. As a result of this campaign, Clark assured American control of the

Northwest Territory – a region that would include the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and a portion of Minnesota.

In April of 1989, at the request of former Congressman Glenn Poshard, the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service prepared a preliminary assessment of whether the routes of George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War would qualify for study as a National Historic Trail. Based on available information, the assessment concluded that the routes taken by Clark in 1778-1779 may meet the criteria for National Historic Trails. The next step would be for Congress to authorize a study to determine if the route indeed meets the criteria and whether it would be suitable and feasible for establishment as a National Historic Trail.

The 1989 assessment suggested that if a formal study is authorized that it would be appropriate to include not only the portions of the campaign that took place in what is now Illinois and Indiana, but also Clark's route down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers from the point of origin near Pittsburgh. We recommend that H. R. 1963 be amended to specify that the boundaries of the study will include Clark's entire route from near Pittsburgh to Vincennes.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared remarks. I would be happy to answer any questions that you or other members of the subcommittee may have.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

OCT 10 2001

Memorandum

To: Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

From: Attorney-Advisor
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs

Subject: Notification of Hearing

We have been informally invited to the following hearing:

House Resources S/C on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands (Radanovich)

Hearing on **H.R. 1963** (Costello), to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System; and **H.R. 2238** (Rogers), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire Fern Lake and the surrounding watershed in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee for addition to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

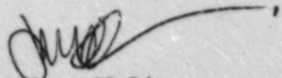
Tuesday, October 16, 2001 10:00 a.m. Room 1334 Longworth

Please coordinate selection of witness and clearance of the statement with attorney:

Janet Lin, on 208-4586

Five copies of the proposed statement submitted by the appropriate bureau official and your office are due in this office by **Friday, October 12, 2001**.

The office preparing the statement is responsible for transmitting to the Committee the appropriate number of copies 48 hours in advance of the hearing. **A copy of the final statement should be E-Mailed, or provided on a 3.5 disk, to Nancy Harrison at the following Internet address: (Nancy_Harrison@OS.DOI.GOV), within 24 hours of the hearing date.**


Janet H. Lin

cc: ✓ FNP
PMB
Asst. Legis. Counsel
Legis. History File
OCL-Harrison
OCL-Janet Lin

HEARING NOTICE

October 9, 2001

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Members
Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands

FROM: George Radanovich, Chairman

SUBJECT: Hearing Notice for October 16, 2001

You are hereby notified that the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands will hold a legislative hearing on the following bills:

H.R. 1963, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for the study for potential addition to the National Trails System; and

H.R. 2238, A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire Fern Lakes and the surrounding watershed in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee for addition to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

The hearing is scheduled to be heard on **Tuesday, October 16, 2001 at 10:00 a.m. in 1334 Longworth House Office Building.**

For further information, please contact Rob Howarth or Dina Gideon at 202-226-7736.

The use of cellular telephones is prohibited on the Committee dais or in the Committee hearing rooms during a meeting of the Committee pursuant to Rule 3(k) of the Committee Rules.

Accommodations for individuals with disabilities, including assistive listening systems, interpreters, and materials in alternate formats, may be arranged by contacting the Committee in advance of the scheduled event (4 business days notice is requested) at voice (202) 225-2761; fax (202) 225-5929; e-mail: resources.committee@mail.house.gov; or 1324 Longworth House Office Building (HOB), Washington, D.C. 20515-6201.

V. HANSEN, CHAIRMAN

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Resources
Washington, DC 20515

October 10, 2001

Honorable Gale Norton
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
1849 "C" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Secretary Norton:

I would like to cordially invite you to testify before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands on Tuesday, October 16, 2001, at 10:00 a.m. in 1334 Longworth House Office Building. The Subcommittee will conduct a hearing on H. R. 1963, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System; and H.R. 2238, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire Fern Lake and the surrounding watershed in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee for addition to Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

A copy of the legislation is enclosed. Please read this letter carefully to ensure that you comply with all hearing requirements and that you understand your rights as a witness.

Under Committee Rule 4(b), each witness who is to appear before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands must file with the clerk of the subcommittee a written statement of proposed testimony. **This must be filed at least two working days before your appearance. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in the exclusion of your written testimony from the hearing record and/or the barring of your oral presentation of the testimony.** Your oral testimony should not exceed five minutes and should summarize your written remarks. You may introduce into the record any other supporting documentation you wish to present in accordance with the enclosed guidelines.

Pursuant to Rule 4(b) of the Committee on Resources and clause g(4) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, a witness appearing before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands must, to the greatest extent practicable, include with his/her written testimony a current resume summarizing education, experience and affiliations pertinent to the subject matter of the hearing. In addition, to the extent practicable, each nongovernmental witness must disclose the amount and source of federal grants or contracts received within the current and prior two fiscal years. If a witness represents an organization, he/she must provide the same information with regard to the organization. The information disclosed must be relevant to the subject matter of the hearing and a witness' representational capacity at the hearing. Witnesses are not required to disclose federal entitlement payments such as Social Security, Medicare, or other income support payments (such as crop or commodity support payments). To assist you in complying with these rules, I have enclosed a form which you may

complete and attach to the back of your testimony. You can also fulfill the disclosure requirement by submitting the information in some other form or format.

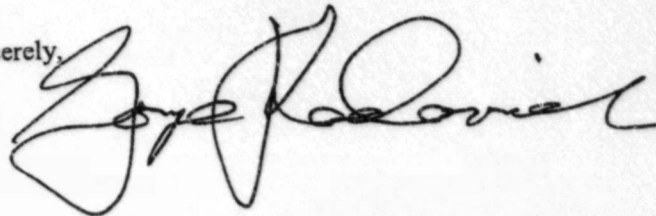
Under clause 2(k) of Rule XI, witnesses at hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel to advise them of their constitutional rights. I reserve the right to place any witness under oath. Finally, a witness may obtain a transcript copy of his testimony given in open, public session, or in a closed session only when authorized by the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands.

The Committee on Resources Rules are available on its website at <http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/> and the Rules of the House of Representatives, including clause 2(k) of Rule XI, are available at the House of Representatives' website at <http://www.house.gov/house/Orgops.html>. Copies can also be sent to you on request.

To fully prepare for this hearing, 75 copies of your testimony must be submitted to Dina Gideon, Clerk, Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands, 1333 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515, no later than noon on October 12, 2001. Accommodations for individuals with disabilities, including assistive listening systems, interpreters and materials in alternate formats, may be arranged by contacting Dina Gideon, Clerk, in advance of the hearing (four business days notice is recommended) at the address above or at 202-226-7736 or TTY 202-225-1904.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Rob Howarth or Dina Gideon at 202-226-7736.

Sincerely,



George Radanovich, Chairman
Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and
Public Lands

Enclosures

LAMPSON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LA'TOURETTE, Mr. LEACH, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MICA, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. OSE, Mr. OTTER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. RILEY, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SABO, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SKELTON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. STUMP, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. TANNER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WELLER, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WICKER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WU, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska).

H.R. 1954. A bill to extend the authorities of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 until 2006; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Ways and Means, and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. DEFazio):

H.R. 1955. A bill to redesignate the Raystown Lake located on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River in Pennsylvania, as the "Bud Shuster Lake"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PICKERING (for himself, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. OTTER, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. HAYES):

H.R. 1956. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with regard to new animal drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. FILNER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. FALCONE, Mr. FROST, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 1957. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the list of diseases presumed to be service connected in the case of radiation-exposed veterans and to expand

the circumstances deemed to have been radiation-risk activities for members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE (for himself, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. ORTIZ):

H.R. 1958. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit the transfer of entitlement to educational assistance the Montgomery GI Bill by members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 1959. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction from gross income to individuals for expenses paid in using mass transit facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 1960. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to exempt small public housing agencies from the requirement of preparing an annual public housing agency plan; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. OXLEY, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MCNULTY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Ms. CARSON of Indiana):

H.R. 1961. A bill to promote research to identify and evaluate the health effects of breast implants; to ensure that women receive accurate information about such implants and to encourage the Food and Drug Administration to thoroughly review the implant manufacturers' standing with the agency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUYER (for himself and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi):

H.R. 1962. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the time for use by members of the Selected Reserve of entitlement to certain educational assistance; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COSTELLO:

H.R. 1963. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route taken by American soldier and frontiersman George Rogers Clark and his men during the Revolutionary War to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois, and Vincennes, Indiana, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. DEFazio (for himself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 1964. A bill to allow patients access to drugs and medical devices recommended and provided by health care practitioners under strict guidelines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 1965. A bill to clarify the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996 to authorize the Merit Systems Protection Board to establish under such Act a 3-year pilot program that will provide a voluntary early intervention alternative dispute resolution process to assist Federal agencies and employees in resolving certain personnel ac-

tions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOSTETTLER (for himself, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H.R. 1966. A bill to establish certain uniform legal principles of liability with respect to manufacturers of products; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KUCINICH (for himself, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. LEE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1967. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a windfall profit tax on oil and natural gas (and products thereof) and to allow an income tax credit for purchases of fuel-efficient passenger vehicles, and to allow grants for mass transit; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. WYNN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. GORDON, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FROST, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. PHELPS):

H.R. 1968. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the National Health Service Corps; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 1969. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an interest-free source of capital to cover the costs of installing residential solar energy equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCNULTY (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. SWEENEY):

H.R. 1970. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize Army arsenals to undertake to fulfill orders or contracts for articles or services in advance of the receipt of payment under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. MEEK of Florida:

H.R. 1971. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require